FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL XXII.. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 30, 1839. [NO. 1169.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

H. & E. J. LILLY,

HAVE received and opened in part their FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Umbrellas,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Which they offer at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, at Wholesale or Retail.

Their Stock consists partly of—

French and English Merinos and Circassians, Bombazines, black Challys, Muslin-de-Lanes, figured and plain Silks, *black and colored;* blue, black and brown Cloths, Steel-mixt ditto for Over-coats, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Erminets, Kentucky Jeans, Negro Kerseys, Whitney Blankets, Duffle ditto, fine white and scarlet Flannels, brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, *in great variety,* brown and bleached Drillings, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks, Velvets, French, English and American Calicoes, Cambrics, Mull, Jaconet, Book and Swiss Muslins, Plaid ditto, Bobinet and Thread Laces and Edgings, Muslin Trimmings, Wrought Collars and Capes, fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, black Lace Veils, *handsome;* Hosiery and Gloves, Pongee and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Thread Cambric, do. Handkerchiefs, Vestings, Gum and Net Suspenders, Linens and Lawns, Table and Towel Diapers, 12-4 Irish Sheetings, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Marseilles Quilts, Italian Cravats, Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, Clark's & Taylor's Spools, fine and common Carpetings, Seal and Fur Caps, with a great variety of articles not enumerated.

Their old customers, and purchasers generally, are invited to call at their Store (next door to Nott & Starr's,) and examine for themselves.

Fayetteville, October 23, 1839. 68-8w

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large assortment of Gold and Silver PATENT LEVER, LEPINE and PLAIN

WATCHES,

Of various qualities, fine and common fashionable Jewelry of every description, together with a splendid assortment of

Silver and Plated Ware,

Such as Table, Tea, Dessert, Cream, Mustard and Salt Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Cups, Cake Baskets, Castors, Wine Stands, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Trays, Butter and Fruit Knives. Every article in the MILITARY line, Swords, Epaulettes, Buttons, Lace, Stars, Plumes, Sashes, Drums, &c.

—ALSO—

A variety of other articles, viz: Block Tin and Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, German Silver Table, Dessert, Tea and Salt Spoons and Forks, Brass Andirons, Shovels, Tongs, and Candlesticks, Brass and Wire Fenders, Astral and Mantel Lamps, with drops, Glasses and Chimneys, Large and Small Waiters, Pen and Pocket Knives, Large and Small Scissors, Razors and Razor Straps, Hair, Cloth, Crumb, Tooth, Flesh and Hearth BRUSHES, Double and Single Barrel Shot Guns, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps, Canister Powder, Patent Wire Cartridges, Pocket Pistols, Dirks, Violins, Flutes, Flageoletts, Music Boxes, Fifes, Piano and Flute Music, Perfumery of every kind, Walking Canes, Drill and Silver Eyed Needles, Ever pointed Pencils, Tooth-picks, Tweezers, Smoking Pipes, Fancy Boxes, Battledores, Chessmen and Boards, Silver and Steel Spectacles, Shell Side, Pocket and Dressing Combs, Steel Pens, Mathematical Instruments, Pole Chains, Surveyor's Compasses, Thermometers, Dog Collars, Paints, Purses, Pocket Books, Coral Necklaces, Card Cases, Guitars, &c.

☞ CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING and other work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

W. PRIOR.

Fayetteville, Oct. 19, 1839. 68tf

AT IT AGAIN!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, and the people generally, that he has made arrangements for conducting his business on a more extended scale. Having procured the services of a number of experienced workmen, and being determined to give his whole attention to the business, he only asks a liberal share of patronage to sustain him. He is very thankful for previous favors, and hopes his work will add to and justify a continuance of the same. His Shop is at the foot of Haymount, nearly opposite Mr. George McNeill's Store.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.

October 16, 1839. 68-3w

P. S.—Boots and Shoes Repaired at short notice, and in the best style. T. J. J.

BOOTS & SHOES.

GENERAL ASSORTMENT.

THE Subscriber has just received a large stock of BOOTS and SHOES, purchased by himself from the Manufactories in the cities of Philadelphia and New Haven, consisting in part of—

Gentlemen's Calf, Seal, Kip and thick Boots & Shoes,
Gentlemen's Calf, Morocco and Seal Walking and Dancing Pumps,
Gentlemen's Morocco and Seal Slippers,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid and Prunella Walking Shoes,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid and Prunella Slippers, (thick and thin soles,)
Ladies' colored Slippers,
Ladies' Seal, Morocco and Prunella Boots,
Misses' Leather and Prunella Boots and Shoes,
Boys' Calf, Kip and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
A large assortment of Men's and Women's common and coarse Boots and Shoes,
A large assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Sole and Upper LEATHER, Calf, Seal and Morocco Skins,
Binding and Lining Leather, Shoe Thread, Shoe Knives, Sparables, &c. &c.

All the above articles will be sold at Wholesale or Retail, low for Cash.

PELEG PEARCE.
Market Square.

October 22, 1839. 68tf

GREAT STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his extensive stock of BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c., comprising all articles usually kept in a Book Store, purchased by himself for Cash in New York, and to be sold low.

E. J. HALE.

October 23.

TURNER & HUGHES'
N. C. ALMANAC, FOR 1840,
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.

TRUST SALE.

IN Conformity to the provisions contained in a Deed of Trust, made by WILLIAM S. LATTA, to me, I will expose at public sale, on Tuesday, the 12th day of November next, at the Market House, in the town of Fayetteville:

3 NEGROES.
10 to 14 head of Horses and Mules.
30 head of Cattle.
60 head of Hogs.
1 Sulkey, Buggy and Harness.
2 Waggons and Gear.

—ALSO—

ALL the FURNITURE belonging to the said W. S. Latta, now in his possession.

TERMS liberal, and made known on the day of sale.

H. BRANSON, *Trustee.*
S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Auc't.*

August 28, 1839. 68-*ts.*

For sale on accommodating terms,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE, one story high, with two Rooms and a Garret Room, and a Kitchen attached to it, situated on a high dry lot, with a good Garden spot, clear of Nut Grass, and convenient to good water. The situation is on Hillsborough street, and would suit a small family. The House is entirely new, plastered and painted. For further particulars, call at this Office.

October 18, 1839. 68-3w

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

IS just receiving his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS in his line, viz:—

Super super Blue, Black and Brown CLOTHS,
Extra superfine Invisible Green,
Blue, Black and Olive Cloths,
Waterloo Steel-mixed Cloth, suitable for Surtouts and Over-coats,
Cadet mixed Cloth,
Black Silk Velvet, the best quality,
Double milled Cassimere, a superior article,
Buff Cassimere, for Vests,
Single milled Black Cassimere, ditto, ditto,
Goats' hair Camlet, (black,)
Black Satin Silk, (English and French,)
Figured Satin Silk,
Silk Serge,
Buttons, a good assortment,
Straps for Pantaloons,
Sewing Silk, Twist, Thread, Lining, Canvass and Padding, all of good quality, and will be sold on the lowest terms to those who may favour him with their custom.

October 16, 1839. 67-4w

One Hundred Mill Stones

JUST RECEIVED, suited for the patent horse power, or portable Corn Mill, from 12 to 18 inches diameter, and will be sold low for cash, by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, July 2, 1839. 52tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1839.

Francis N. Waddill and Sarah L. Moore,
vs.
Susan Moore Wilson, Ida Moore, Selina Moore, Catharine Campbell, William P. Hort, Alfred Hort, Nancy Hort, Hugh Y. Waddell, A. J. Hill, Alfred Waddell, Maurice Waddell and Wellington Waddell.

[PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LANDS.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Susan M. Wilson, Ida Moore, Selina Moore, Catharine Campbell, W. P. Hort, Alfred Hort, Nancy Hort and H. Y. Waddell, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, giving notice of this Petition to the non-residents, and requiring them to appear at the Court to be held for Cumberland County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Fayetteville, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1839, and 64th year of American Independence.

69-6w] JNO. McLAURIN, Jr.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1839.

Charles P. Mallett *vs.* Norman McLeod.

(ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.)

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Norman McLeod, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant of the levy of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear, replevy and plead at the term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, or judgment by default will be awarded against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Fayetteville, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 64th year.

67] JOHN McLAURIN, Jr.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1839.

L. A. Nixon *vs.* Edward Webster.

Original Attachment levied on one lot of Land and the improvements thereon.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case hath removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the usual process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Edward Webster of the levy of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear, replevy and plead at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 64th.

67] JNO. McLAURIN, Jr.

Piano Fortes.

A VARIETY of Piano Fortes are opened at the Female Seminary, for sale on commission.—They are from the best manufacturers in New York, and warranted. They can be well boxed for safe conveyance to any part of the country. The prices vary from $150 to $350, and can be had on a credit of four months, for good negotiable notes. Apply at the Seminary, or to Col. S. T. Hawley.

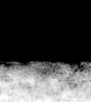
Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1839. 67tf

Morus Multicaulis.

I WILL sell 40 or 50 thousand buds of the MORUS MULTICAULIS, at one dollar per hundred, and will furnish Silk Worm Eggs without charge to persons purchasing my Trees. I will also sell two or three hundred Roots, with 8 or 10 inches of stem, at 20 cents per Root. I can have them delivered on fair terms at 100 miles distance, if the quantity purchased will justify. Address,

S. ALLEN,
Snow Camp, Orange county, N. C.

10th Mo., 2d, 1839. 67-5w



ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

☞ All the STAGES arrive at and depart from my House, where Seats are secured, and no exertions spared to give general satisfaction to Passengers.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, Aug. 14, 1839. 58-3m.

MEAT AND DRINK!

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,
5000 LBS. prime Corn-fed BACON,
80 bbls. old back country Whiskey,
30 do do Apple Brandy,

On consignment, and must be sold very low for *Cash,*

by C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, July 16, 1839. 54tf

"Puff away Care."

25,000 SPANISH and American CIGARS
2,000 papers do. smoking Tobacco.
Just received and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Aug. 15. 60-*tf.*

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends Stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1, 1839. 26-1y.

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

NEW STAGE LINE,

From Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot.

THE cheapest and most expeditious and comfortable route North and South from Fayetteville, is THE NEW STAGE LINE the subscribers established in January last, from Fayetteville, intersecting the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road at Warsaw Depot, arriving in time for the Cars both North and South. This line has one day's advantage over any other line between Fayetteville and Augusta, Ga. Passengers only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and loss of one night's sleep, from Fayetteville (via Wilmington and Charleston) to Augusta, in forty hours.

Going North by this line, passengers will find less staging than on any other route now in operation; and in a few months, the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road will be completed, and there will only be 49 miles staging from Fayetteville to New York.

Passengers by this line can have their choice at Weldon, N. C. to go by Washington City, or to Portsmouth and take the Bay Boats for Baltimore.

On this line the stages leave Fayetteville Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, for Warsaw Depot, leave Warsaw Depot for Fayetteville, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The subscribers having prepared themselves, passengers will find on the regular stage days, two stages, if necessary; and will run an EXTRA STAGE at all times when necessary. No pains will be spared to give the public satisfaction.

BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1839. 67-*tf.*

Miss Bingham's School.

THE next Term will commence on Monday, 7th October.

Sept. 25, 1839. 64-6t.

Job Printing Office.

THE Subscriber has just established a Job Printing Office, on Bow Street, opposite the Catholic Church, where he is prepared to execute, at the shortest notice, Jobs of every description.

He will shortly be supplied with Job and Fancy Type, of the newest style, and would be thankful for favors in his line of business. His prices will be regulated by those of the Observer Office.

WM. POTTER.

Fayetteville, October, 1839. 67-3w

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,
Just received and for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf*

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c.

The Bitters are said to be an infallible remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Feb. 12, 1839.

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.

POETRY.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

STANZAS,

*To the memory of Ezekiel Huntley.**

I marked him, 'mid the household train—
'Twas Winter's rule of blight:
But Gladness led her jocund reign
Around the hearth at night!
And Pleasure, in that old man's eye,
Would cheering glee impart;
For Joy's bright sunshine seemed to lie
All tranquil o'er his heart!

He told old tales of days agone,
How erst a Nation's might
Girt the red sword of battle on,
For Freedom and for Right:
And he had stood in danger's path,
When fierce the contest grew:
Where the cannon told its sulphury wrath,
And thick the death shots flew!

And when the crimsoned strife was o'er—
War smoothed her visage grim—
Then wild, from Freedom's furthest shore,
Arose their triumph-hymn:
And the old man's heart, with a patriot's pride,
Would swell as he told it o'er—
When he tho't how his brave companions died,
And the green earth drank their gore!

I marked him 'mid a careless throng,
Where Childhood's laugh rung high;
And the old man smiled to hear the song
Of gay ones bounding by:
But I saw how he strove with a gathering gloom,
And I saw that his eye had wept;
For his Memory roved by a grassy tomb,
Where his loved companion slept!

I marked him on the day of God—
The church-bells called to prayer:
With a cheerful step the veteran trod,
To lay his offering there!
And I knew by the smile on his furrowed brow,
When his hymn of praise was given,
That his heart had forgotten its cares below,
That his treasure was laid in Heaven!

But Time passed on in silent course—
'Twas Summer's golden reign:
How meet that the reapers should hasten forth,
To gather the ripened grain.
An angel came, with a muffled tread,
And a smile in his glorious eye;
And the old man bowed his reverend head,
And laid him down to die!

C. W. EVEREST.

North Carolina, Oct. 1839.

* Mr. H., one of the last lingerers of the revolutionary school, died at Hartford, Ct., Aug. 13, 1839, at the advanced age of 87—full of years and virtues.

FAITHFUL PORTRAIT PAINTING.

We copy the following extract from the Speech of Mr. Legare in the Conservative Convention at Syracuse, from the Albany Evening Journal, and a truer picture of a modern "democrat!" has not been drawn. Most skilfully and justly has the eloquent Carolinian limned every feature—most accurately exhibited every movement, and caught every *grace* of your loafing Locofoco—your brawling, bawling "patriot," who mouths among his fellows about the "purse-proud aristocrat," and inveighs against the *rich man* as absolutely a criminal for not having been as lazy and as worthless, and consequently as *poor*, as themselves. Your regular demagogue never urges his followers to emulate the example that has raised their wealthier neighbor above them, but holds him and the fruits of his industry up to scorn and to envy. If there is a human being more disgusting, more loathsome than all others, it is the noisy demagogue who makes it his business to preach jacobin politics, and to unsettle the social feelings by which the framework of society is supported and kept compact. But to the extract.

N. Y. Gazette.

"Some of these demagogues set up for exclusive friends of the poor man; and what did they do to promote his welfare? Did they teach him to trust in Providence—to conciliate the sympathy and esteem of his fellow-men, or to put his own shoulder to the wheel? Did they dwell, for his encouragement, upon the unspeakable blessings with which he was surrounded in this country—emphatically the country of the poor man! Did they point to the glorious results with which it was covered all over—of industry stimulated by poverty, and relying under Heaven only on an honest heart and a good right arm! Did they tell him that this mighty State, of whose beauty and grandeur he (Mr. Legare) had, until a few days past, but a very inadequate conception, was one vast monument of what poverty and labor, with good morals, could achieve in a few generations? Did they speak to him of the Astors and Girards, who, beginning in a condition as humble as his, had risen to be more than the princes of the earth? No! no! The language they held to him was in a far different strain—it was the language which 'the tempter, ere the destroyer, of mankind' addressed to *his* victims—the language of pride, envy, despite and despair. They *did* indeed unlock to him the strong boxes of the rich, but not with a view to awaken in him the generous and comfortable emulation which their example was so well fitted to inspire. They *did* speak to him of the Astors and Girards—but they did not tell him that these colossal fortunes were the natural fruit and the appropriate reward of long years of patient, indefatigable industry, of sagacious enterprise, of sober self-denial, of nights of watching and of anxious days, of perseverance amid discouragement, of courage and constancy under misfortune and difficulty—they did not tell him this, and then say, 'go and do thou likewise, for thou canst.' They taught him to sit down, fold his arms in repining, querulous listlessness, and indolence—to hate all business but politics, and to look upon the Commonwealth as his spoil—to revolt against his destiny without making one effort to better his condition—to blaspheme the God who had cast his lot in this most blessed of all lands—to curse his brother, whose crime was that he had set him an example of successful industry—to find fault, and virtually to rebel against the institutions of his country, which had protected him in every right, and offered him inducements to the exercise of every talent and capacity. Instead of putting into his hands the plough or the spade, the axe or the plane, instead of pointing him to the ship or the counting-house, they armed him with the torch of the incendiary, and if not with the dagger of the assassin, yet with the far more unsparing sword of revolutionary vengeance; and, when they had thus completely corrupted and debauched him, perverted his understanding with the sophistry of hell, filled his heart with the gall of bitterness, darkened and perplexed all his views of his own condition and the condition of society; when they had driven him to phrenzy and desperation, and made him fit only for the cell of the maniac or the felon, they capped the climax of their offences against society by a still greater crime—by that inexpiable crime of which the Jacobins of France had been said to be guilty—the crime of rendering liberty itself odious. They blasphemed and prostituted the very name—the sacred name—of popular government, and they called the desperado, the dupe and the victim of *their* wickedness—'a DEMOCRAT!'"

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

A SHORT AND TRUE STORY,

Dedicated (without permission) to the exclusive "hard currency" folks, by one who tells it as he saw it.

Sam Stanton was a true-blue Loco Foco of the "*hard currency*" school—catch him taking any other money but hard money. Nothing would he handle but what would, as he said, "jingle on a tombstone." *Sam* had been pretty fortunate in business; and when the period arrived to leave the Southern country, and return North for the Summer, he sold out and turned all his remaining stock in trade into hard dollars, and took his passage. The first few days out from Mobile our voyage was prosperous; and many a long argument wore away the time, on the relative security of "*hard money*" and "paper money." *Ezra Tupper*, one of our passengers on board the "Susan and Eliza," was *Sam Stanton's* main competitor. Ezra had invested his earnings in good bank drafts on the North, and Sam would jeer Ezra pretty often about "paper promises." "This is the stuff," says Sam, "that will redeem its own promises any where. No protest for non-payment here," says Sam, holding up one of his bags of dollars, weighing 56 pounds at least, and tumbling it over on the floor—"that's the music—huzza for Tom Benton and the Sub-Treasury, and down with the Bank." Well, on he went, and a few days brought us round the point of the Floridas, and by lat. and long. we found ourselves a little South of St. Augustine, heading northward and homeward. The weather up to this time had been mild and amiable, and now it began to look sour and squally; and Capt. Crowel looked anxious, and some of the "old salts" on board began stripping ropeyarns down over their hats and around their peajackets; and things assured "coming trouble." All that night the wind increased, and the "Susan and Eliza" rolled about like a little boy with a stomach-ache in green apple time. The next morning she had not canvass enough on her to cover a tent pole, and the wind whistled through the riggings, and the salt water splashed up over us as if they didn't care a fig for Sam Stanton, Ezra Tupper, the "the Susan and Eliza," nor any thing else, not even the bags of dollars and the bank drafts.

Presently there came a real smashing sea tumbling along, and by the time Capt. Crowel called out "hold on," smash it came on board of us, and swept off the cook-house, and the poor cook in it, and the hen-coops and all the chickens in them, and set the pigs adrift, split and broke the rudder from its hangings, and left us in rather a *pickle*—(for all of us were soaked with salt water.) A moment after and we were told a sad leak had occurred—and the cry was raised to clear away the "long boat" and then came a scramble. Every body who had any thing to save, hurried with it on deck, and up came Sam Stanton with his bag of dollars, and up came Ezra Tupper, sticking a small "wallet" in his breeches pocket.—The boat was by this time alongside; and the captain got a compass from the binnacle, and a big bag of bread from the storeroom, and the mate rolled along a cask of water, and others brought chunks of pork and beef, and others blankets and pea jackets, and the boat was soon pretty well loaded. "Now jump in, my boys," says the captain, "and trusting to Providence, let us hope for a safe deliverance." But when we all got in, it was found that the boat was overloaded, and the next thing was to lighten her—and now came the rub. Sam Stanton was sitting on three considerable sized bags in the bottom of the boat, and the Captain thought they contained bread, or beef, or some other necessary of life; but on discovering that they contained *heavier ballast*, he decided at once to lighten ship by throwing them overboard. The parting scene was a sore struggle for Sam Stanton; but *over* they went, and *down* they went. Sam looked at Ezra Tupper, and Ezra felt sorry for Sam; and by way of cheering him, said to the Captain: "Now Captain" says he, "since my friend Sam has made a sacrifice for the public good, I'll throw this wallet overboard, too—it contains just as large an amount in Bank drafts, as Sam's bags of dollars amount to—and I'd just as leave do it as not, for I sent duplicates on by mail before I left, and ordered the triplicates to follow by the mail after, to guard against just such *a sacrifice* as this."

It was no time for a joke; but remembering the spirited arguments we had on the passage regarding the relative security of transmitting money by the "credit system," and the "hard money system," I was almost disposed to laugh out-right—but poor Sam Stanton looked so streaked. His "hard dollars" had gone to the bottom *a dead loss*—no matter who owned them—and he had'nt a word to say. It was concluded that Ezra Tupper should not throw his Bank drafts overboard, as the weight was not material; and it was well he did not, for they served, on our landing, to procure us means of comfort. We had a tight pull at the oars for a day and a night after leaving the wreck, and got into St. Augustine. Ezra Tupper found a trader, who wanted a good draft on the north, and paid him a good premium for one—and he generously supplied our wants out of it, and upon the whole, we had a merry time of it, on by railroads and steamboats. The subject of *currency* was occasionally introduced—but it was evident that *Sam Stanton* had got a new wrinkle by the late voyage, and he was heard to say that "hard currency" was a good thing to talk about in Congress and at political meetings—but devilish poor reliance on salt water in a long boat; and if any man ever attempted to humbug him again with that matter, he'd just tell him the story of the voyage he made on board the brig "Susan and Eliza," Captain Crowel—and if that didn't convince him, he might try his luck at it.

Surely never was war more successful than that has been which was commenced by General Jackson on the currency—through its great conservative institution—and unrelentingly waged by him throughout his Administration; and when he now surveys the postrate condition of the banking institutions of the country—its trade in ruins—the domestic exchanges broken up—the currency (the best that any country was ever blessed with) destroyed, and all the elements of National prosperity scattered in fragments—he may look on and pronounce his victory the most complete that conqueror ever won.

National Intelligencer.

"Perfect God send."—The New York New Era thinks that the scalping knife has not been sufficiently applied to the holders of office under the Federal Government. There are still some who should be removed. Among others named for dismissal is Peter Hagner, third auditor of the Treasury. He gets a salary of $3000, and the organ of the New York Loco-focos is of opinion that there are "many of *our own sentiments*, who have spent their all to build up the party, who would consider *such a situation a* perfect God send." Doubtless, they consider every chance to handle the cash "a perfect God send" to them.—Price and Swartwout and Harris and Boyd and the thousand and one beside who have speculated upon the public funds, and who received their appointments from the administration, likewise considerd the opportunities afforded them "a perfect God send."

Treasury Notes—Post Notes.—The Government of the United States and the Bank of the United States have been, for the last two years issuing millions of Treasury and Post Notes. This species of "irredeemable" paper money originated with the Government, to pay for the Florida war. The United States Bank followed with its post notes to sustain cotton and other improper operations. The course of the Government and the Bank has been deeply injurious to the country. The Government has loaded the nation with debt. The Bank has closed its career by a suspension.—*Alb. Jour.*

Locofoco Matches.—There appears to be no end to the variety of dangers to property arising from friction matches, so that they who use them should be particularly careful. A curious case was mentioned to us a day or two since by a friend residing in this city. An open box of matches lay in the fire place of the room in which he was sitting, he heard the whizzing sound of a burning match, and, on turning to look, he found that a pet squirrel had taken a match and had bitten it at the composition end. "Fizz!" went the match, and the squirrel, whisking his bushy tail bounded away with astonishment, but unhurt. Next day, the experiment was tried again. A match was given to the animal, who nipped it with his teeth as before. The explosion followed, and the curious creature, burning his mouth and nose, was probably cured forever of such amusements.—*Phil. Penn.*

A Good Caution.—A druggist in Boston has lately had some labels printed for his use, which read as follows:

RUM.

PREPARED FOR

EXTERNAL USE.

☞ *If by accident any should be swallowed, administer an emetic immediately.*

"If a girl were to fall in love with you," said a young lady to a coporal, "what would you do?" "Present arms!" replied he.

Ex. paper.

The coporal, we should think, was not quite *au fait* in military tactics, or he would come at once to the *salute.*—*Picayune.*

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA AMERICAN SENTINEL.

The following paper, which has been handed us for publication, embodies, we understand, the views of many of those connected with our banking institutions, as to the causes which operated to lead to a suspension of specie payments. It has been prepared by a gentleman fully versed in the past and present condition of our monetary affairs, of which it bears internal evidence, and will, we doubt not, be read with deep interest throughout the country.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

This step, on the part of the Banks of Philadelphia, calls for a full exposition of the causes which have rendered it necessary.

These causes and their operation will be treated in a national point of view merely, and without special reference to either of the political parties into which the nation is divided. To this end it will be necessary to take a retrospective glance.

The peace of 1815 found the country involved in a national debt of about one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, some of it held abraad, but by far the greater portion at home. This was regarded as a burden, and the policy of the Government was strenuously directed to its extinguishment. To accomplish this object, a surplus revenue, derived wholly from the fruits of foreign commerce and the proceeds of the public lands, was the sole reliance. Credit, which has contributed so largely to the advancement of the prosperity of the country, was greatly extended, the banking institutions fostered, and the whole policy of the General Government seemed directed to the expansion of commerce and the increase of the tribute which it should pour into her coffers.

The first day of the year 1835 exhibited to the world the unparalleled spectacle of a nation free from debt. That proud distinction belonged to these United States. The heavy obligation which had been incurred by the prosecution of two successful wars had been extinguished, chiefly through the instrumentality of the credit and commerce of the country, enriching both the nation and individuals. Such an epoch was well calculated to cause a jubilee to be held on the occasion, as it did, at the Metropolis, by the dignitaries of the Government.

With the extinguishment of the public debt a new era was opened, but the accumulation of revenue beyond the wants of the Government did not cease nor diminish with the diminution of these wants. The stimulus that had been so abundantly administered caused the revenue to continue to increase in an extraordinary ratio, when it was no longer called for, and could not be legitimately used. Under the encouragement which had thus been given for the purpose of raising revenue from sales of the public domain and from imports, the amount derived from the former was increased, between 1834 and 1836, from $6,099,981 to $23,983,192, and the amount of foreign imports from $126,521,332 to $189,980,035, and the surplus revenue accruing therefrom in the short space of two years amounted to but little less than forty millions of dollars. That surplus, Congress, with the sanction of the Executive, directed to be distributed among the States.

In July, 1836, measures were commenced by the head of the Treasury Department to carry the law into execution. Of the manner in which this was done, or of the skill or judgment exercised on the occasion, it is deemed unnecessary here to offer an opinion, but, with the beginning of the execution of that law, the previously seeming prosperity that had existed received a severe and sudden check, and difficulties and embarrassment, both to the Government and People, rapidly succeeded.

The monetary affairs of the whole country were convulsed—millions upon millions of coin were *in transitu* in every direction, and consequently withdrawn from useful employment. Specie was going up and down the same river, and from and to the South and North, and the East and West, at the same time; millions were withdrawn from their usual and natural channels, and forced against the current of trade, in literal fulfilment of the distribution law, to points where public money had previously never been either collected or expended, except to a very limited extent. The consequences were obvious and inevitable. The duties which were imposed on the banks, acting as agents of the Government at that time, became so onerous that many of them were obliged, in the space of a little more than three months, to appeal to the Treasury Department for indulgence in the fulfilment of the requisitions imposed upon them. The fidelity with which the banks performed the duties enjoined upon them on that occasion, under the most trying circumstances, and the transfer of nearly sixty millions of dollars of public money in the period of a little more than six months, elicited from the Chief Magistrate of the Union, in his annual Message of December, 1836, the award of the highest encomiums.

It was not these difficulties alone which had befallen the country, and against which the banks had to contend. The impulse which had been given to enterprise, and which had produced a spirit of improvident speculation, had led to an excess of foreign imports beyond our exports in the year 1835 of $21,202,165, and in 1836 of $61,316,995, making an aggregate of excess of imports over the exports in two years of $89,519,160. This created a direct demand on the metallic medium of the country, and a draught on the vaults of the banks. In their operation, these difficulties became so oppressive on the country, its business, and the banks, that the latter sought to give relief by a suspension of specie payments in May, 1837, which was nearly simultaneous throughout the Union, without any preconcert of action whatever.

We now pass over the interregnum between the suspension and resumption of specie payments, which took place generally in August, 1838. That period, it is well known, most of the banks in Philadelphia believed at the time to be too early to undertake a successful resumption with benefit to the country. Events have confirmed the justice of that view. But public opinion seemed strongly in favor of the measure, and the banks acquiesced in it, though but ill prepared, and indebted in large balances to other places, which had accumulated during the period of suspension, and were subject to be called for on the instant, and were so called for to a large amount on the very day of resumption, in specie.

Intimately connected with the subject which has called forth this exposition are others, the most prominent of which is the system of creating State debts to a vast extent for the purpose of prosecuting public works. Nearly simultaneous with the great increase and accumulation of the public revenue, there arose an extensive spirit for internal improvements. This was the signal for the creation of debts by many of the States of the Union, in the adoption of the measures for which party divisions were forgotten, and all united in their advocacy. In addition, stocks to a large amount were created by several of the States to provide capital for banking purposes. The stocks thus brought into existence found, for a time, a ready sale abroad as an investment by foreign capitalists. This seemed to encourage the spirit of enterprise, and to augment the number of projects calling for capital to carry them out. To the encouragement thus given to the States to persevere in this policy the Goveral Government has been a contributor as well as foreigners and our own citizens, by the investment of several millions of dollars of trust funds held for the aborigines in the stocks most recently issued by some of the newest and least populous of the States. The policy of these extensive engagements and undertakings it is not now our province to question or to defend. That must be tested by the productiveness of the improvements, or the burdens which they may impose upon the States. One thing, however, is certain, that mainly through their instrumentality the country has exchanged a national debt at home, requiring five or six millions of dollars annually to pay the interest on it, to State debts requiring from ten to twelve millions of dollars annually to meet the interest accruing on the portion held abroad.

Nor is this all. The temptation held out by the high wages allowed on the numerous public works in progress at the same time induced the day laborer to quit the field of agriculture for more profitable employment. And what has been the consequence! The production at home of nearly all the necessaries of life has been deficient; the prices enhanced exorbitantly, and, instead of being exporters of provisions, as formerly, we have been importers of them to a large extent. The custom-house books will furnish the evidence of our having been the importers, for our own consumption of wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley, potatoes, and many other articles, the produce of foreign laborers and their fields, during nearly the whole of the two last years. The connexion which this has with the subject we are considering will be manifest when the fact is stated, that all those articles purchased from foreign farmers have been paid for in the specie of the country only.

The present year has been an eventful one, and the signs of the times are not without their forebodings of additional evils to swell the catalogue of those which have already occurred.

England, the centre of the commercial world, has experienced and is now laboring under a great revulsion in her momentary affairs. The specie in the vaults of her National Bank has, since the first of the year, sunk from £10,000,000 to £3,000,000, or thereabouts, the reduction in amount being, as has been stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, about the value of the breadstuffs which that country has been obliged to procure from the Continent to supply the deficiency in the English crop of the last year. The value of money has increased there from its usual rate (about 3 per cent.) to 6 per cent. per annum, and prophecies have been sent from thence by every vessel for the last three months, and promulgated throughout this country, that the Bank of England was on the eve of suspending cash payments.

This state of things in England has reacted upon this country with irresistible force. The credit of our States has been completely paralyzed; they can no longer negotiate loans there; numerous public works have consequently been arrested in an unfinished state, and must remain unproductive, while the interest on the debt already contracted abroad must be paid.

Some of our moneyed institutions, which in hours of difficulty had furnished the State with the means of discharging their obligations to the laborers on the public works, on the faith of reimbursing themselves from abroad, have found, from this sudden frustration, their active means unexpectedly diminished. Anxious to fulfil their legitimate functions, they had in some cases hypothecated the loan certificates of the States with the foreign capitalist, and applied the money received on them to facilitate the operations of our merchants and manufacturers when the present pressure commenced. But it has gone on increasing in both hemispheres, and instead of sales being effected of the stock hypothecated to refund the money borrowed, the institutions have been called upon to witness a degradation of credit, which would be a greater misfortune than any imaginable sacrifice of property. Thus situated, no alternative remained but to coerce payment from their debtors at home, who were already in a state of exhaustion, and whose ruin would but aggravate the existing evils.

But we cannot even here close the detail of ills against which the country is now struggling and will be found to struggle for some time to come. There remains to be added the vast quantity of foreign merchandise which has been poured in upon us for a market to swell the amount of our imports during the present year far beyond the proceeds of our exports. The amount of these imports has doubtless been much increased by the gradual reduction of our tariff, operating as a check upon the products of our home manufactories. The estimated proceeds of our exports will be also greatly diminished by the decline in the price of our chief staple, cotton, in foreign markets.

The various disturbing causes above adverted to have been operating upon the country, and gradually gaining intensity, for the last three or four months. Immense amounts of the precious metals have already been exported. Within that period, it is believed that the port of New York alone has witnessed the departure of probably not less than ten millions of dollars, the fruits chiefly of her collections for the sales of foreign goods in Philadelphia and elsewhere. Every packet for Havre has carried large quantities of our silver, to increase the cumbrous amount of useless millions piled up in the Bank of France; the packets of England departing every five days, all take their quota; and the great steamers, each with her millions, vie with each other in accelerating their speed, to replenish with our means, ere it be too late, the exhausted vaults of the Bank of England, an institution which, notwithstanding its vast resources, backed by the credit of the Government, has had to seek temporary support, to prevent or postpone her failure from her great rival across the channel.

This export, enormous as it has been, we regard as but the beginning. Already has the demand become so great, either for export, or to replace in the banks that which has been taken from them for export, that we see the specie leaving the remotest parts of the Union, by the waters of the Mississippi and various other routes, in vast sums, which no sooner reach our seaports than it is placed on shipboard and transferred to a foreign land.

The position of Philadelphia at this crisis is of peculiar importance, and must be specially considered in reference to the great question of a suspension of specie payments at the present time. Her banks resumed in August, 1838, as has already been shown, in obedience to public sentiment, but against their own judgment. It was as obvious then as it is now, that, from her local position, being the great distributor to the West and South of the products of our Eastern manufactories, and of those from abroad, imported chiefly at New York, the banks of this city could not pay specie for all the obligations incurred by our merchants here, unless they could receive it from their debtors. Accordingly, great efforts were made to enable the institutions of the South, which were the most enfeebled, to resume with us nearly simultaneously. Cash was advanced and credits liberally furnished by some of our banks to accomplish this object.

In the reduced state of business at that period, those credits were readily made available, and the means thus furnished went into the coffers of the merchants, here and elsewhere, who had debts in the South and West, for their liquidation. But the country had not had time to recuperate from the prostration of 1837. The obligations given for the means supplied by us cannot now be met. After a short struggle, the institutions of several of the States sank again. The increase of business since the resumption, in the belief by our citizens that the difficulties had been surmounted, requires the means that had been advanced for the above patriotic object, while the debt of the South, which was postponed in 1838, requires a further postponement.

At a season of such universal prostration, it will be easily seen how this requirement operates upon Philadelphia and her institutions. The grave question was, could they, under all the general disadvantages which have been considered in a national point of view, and under those more special, arising from their local position, continue to pay the accumulating demands of the next three months in coin by pursuing any course of policy which could be pointed out? We reply, they could not. They might, it is true, have protracted the struggle for some time longer, and, by a relentless course towards their debtors, have ruined our traders, arrested the income from our public works, depopulated our factories of their industrious occupants, with their families; but, had all this been done, it would not have been sufficient to have averted the impending catastrophe; nor could any sacrifice which the banks had it in their power to make have deferred it long. The community, we are sure, will bear witness that the banks have not shrunk from their duty in striving for months past to surmount these difficulties, and preserve the only true currency—coin—at the risk of sacrificing all these invaluable interests.

Finding these efforts ineffectual, and satisfied that the list of preventives had been exhausted, the banks resorted to the only alternative—a temporary suspension of specie payments. This will give time to the people and institutions of various parts of the country to liquidate their claims on each other, and prevent, for the time being, the foreigner from furnishing us with a larger supply of his fabrics than can be paid for by the fruits of our current industry.

As Pennsylvania institutions, deriving their existence from the State, and owing fealty to it, the banks feel that they have shown, on trying occasions, a readiness to sustain its credit and promote its welfare, by furnishing means, when all other sources failed, for the prosecution of our internal improvements; and we think they may rely with confidence upon the liberality and protection of the people of this Commonwealth and their constituted authorities.

With a rigid adherence on the part of the banks to a determination not to avail themselves of the non-redemption of their notes in specie to engage in an undue expansion of their business and issue of their paper, we believe that the currency may be preserved in a sound condition, and the business of the country may be transacted without any of those serious difficulties some may apprehend, until the day of resumption shall again arrive, when all interests shall be fully prepared for it.

A jacobin press in Virginia, instead of being appalled by the wide-spread ruin brought on the country by its party, exclaims with demoniac spirit: "The banks are down! Let the People put a foot upon their prostrate necks with a giant's strength. Let the first act of Congress be, to pass the bankrupt law against banks recommended by President Van Buren. *Let their hydra heads be lopped off at a single blow.*"

That is precisely the spirit we wish to see manifested. Let the Whigs maintain their present position calmly and dare the Locofocos to the issue. They have the power. Let them use it. We see too that a meeting has been called in Pittsburg "for the purpose of advising the Executive of the State of Pennsylvania to take immediately the most rigorous measures known to the laws of the commonwealth against such banks of the State as have suspended specie payments." There can be no special objection urged to the putting in force "the laws of the commonwealth," and it strikes us, that Locofocoism here is departing a little from its high estate—giving up some of its prerogatives. Dont back out, gentlemen. Do not for the sake of "Democracy" allow your actions to belie your professions. Dont be alarmed at the storm you have raised.

Baltimore Chronicle.

Why is the Government aiding and assisting the banks in New York, while it is withdrawing all countenance from those of the other cities? said a friend to us yesterday. To us the answer is a plain and simple one. The New York State election comes on in a few days, and as Mr. Van Buren is under the impression that the people at the last election were bought by the banks, he now wants to try how far government largesses will go towards buying them back. If the government wishes, it can sustain the New York banks, but if it were to pursue the same policy towards them, that it does to Philadelphia or Baltimore, they would sink immediately. The object of sustaining the New York banks *now* is palpable.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

A meeting has been held in York, (Pa.) at which resolutions were passed asking the Governor to convene the Legislature at an early day, and recommending to the Legislature the creation of a state debt of two millions of dollars, bearing an interest of two per cent *per annum*; and the banks of the Commonwealth be permitted to issue notes of the denomination of one, two, and three dollars, to the amount of said loan taken by them.

We did not expect this from ancient York, the very hot-bed of Locofocoism. The medicine is beginning to operate.

Balt. Chron.

We learn that the officers of the government refused, or were unable, to pay the hands at work at the Navy Yard in specie, on Saturday last. As the government enforces the payment of all dues to it in specie, we trust that we shall hear of no more refusal or inability, on its part to pay.

Philadelphia North American.

The United States Bank.—A writer in the New York Courier makes the following plain and simple statement of *facts*, to put an end to some of the loco-foco misrepresentation and falsehood afloat in the community:

1. The U. S. Bank of *Pennsylvania* is a state, and not a national institution.
2. Deriving its charter from only one, out of the twenty-six states, and not from the General Government, it had neither authority nor power to act as a "great regulator" of exchanges and currency.
3. The charter of this great Pennsylvania Bank was bestowed by a legislature decidedly Loco Foco.

In June last, Senator Benton wrote a letter to a portion of his constituents, which contained the following significant passage:

"*I look upon the establishment of the independent Treasury System as an event which, sooner or later must take place, but it may be that* ANOTHER SUSPENSION MUST BE ADDED TO THE ARGUMENT BEFORE IT CAN BE CARRIED."

This implied that the Administration had the power to coerce another bank suspension, and that it would be exercised, if found necessary to perfect the destructive measures of the party. It has been done—the banks are prostrated—*another suspension* has been "added to the argument," and the fruits of Government misrule are scattered far and wide through the land.

Can any tool of the Executive, with this authority staring him in the face, have the impudence to deny that the prostration of the banks, and the consequent depreciation of the currency, were objects dear to the Administration, and that the energies of the "Government" have been directed to their consummation?—*Richmond Whig.*

The N. York Express says—the Banks, in their present condition, do not discount; and it is the prevailing complaint, of every man, that he cannot get a dollar discounted. Thus the merchant is cut off from every dollar that is due to him from the South, and at the same time is denied all bank facilities at home.

The Hagerstown Democrat, insists on forfeiting the charters and winding up the Banks. It uses Cambreleng's expression—"we have them on the hip, let's keep them there." Go ahead gentlemen; we say with Macbeth,

"Lay on Meduff
"And damned be he who first cries
"Hold—enough."

Baltimore Chronicle.

The Liverpool steam-ship took out about $400,000, shipped on private account, and about half that sum in bills of exhange. This is but a small sum, both in coin and in exchange, to remit at this juncture; but the want of ability to obtain more, and not the disposition to withhold shipments, may be considered as the true cause. We learn that British dry-goods were re-shipped to England in the packet.—*N. Y. Star.*

"She was always *busy* and always *quiet*," was the simple but volume speaking tribute engraven on the tombstone of a woman.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

Saturday was probably one of the severest days, for money, ever known in the city of New York. Besides the ordinary payments, there was a large tea sale due. The efforts and sacrifices made to sustain credit, were truly wonderful—several instances have come to our knowledge, that show what people will do to sustain individual credit;—one man paid one hundred dollars for the loan of ten thousand, until Monday, bearing ample security;—a large acceptance of one of the strongest houses, was discounted at five per cent a month. Southern funds were also sold at most ruinous sacrifices—which were made between 2 and 3 o'clock, after every effort had been made. It is sincerely to be hoped, that circumstances, requiring such sacrifices, may never again occur. There was but one failure of any importance, and all the bonds were paid and a large number of notes.

The Money Pressure.—A letter from New York, dated the 23d instant, says: "The merchants in Boston, as here, complain of the literally awful state of money affairs which oppressed the mercantile community the past week. The banks of Boston however have united to save the Boston merchants. The New York banks fear to do as much for the relief of the New York merchants and the consequence already is frequent and heavy failures. These are facts which it is useless to disguise. Our merchants are oppressed almost beyond all precedent. When men pay one hundred dollars, with the best securities, for the use of ten thousand dollars for thirty-six hours and when the best city paper is sold for five per cent a month in order to sustain credit, men may be excused for making even loud complaints. It is still believed here that some of the banks might extend their discounts and continue to pay specie.

RATES OF UNCURRENT MONEY.

United States Bank,	8½ a 10	per ct.	disc.
Safety Fund and Red Back,	5	do.	do.
Eastern,	1½ a 2	do.	do.
Rhode Island,	10	do.	do.
Baltimore,	10 a 10½	do.	do.
Virginia,	15	do.	do.
N. Carolina,	15	do.	do.

Practical operation of the Sub-Treasury principle.—We had yesterday an amusing illustration of the operation of the Sub-Treasury principle. A report (the Richmond papers make no mention of it) reached here that the Governor etiher had issued, or was about to issue, a Proclamation, commanding the Sheriffs and Sergeants to collect the taxes in gold or silver, and prohibiting them to take the notes of the Banks. No sooner was this report circulated, than all who had not paid their taxes started in search of the Sergeant, in order that they might pay them to him in notes before he officially received the Proclamation. Among the rest we saw one or two of the Loco Focos, who appeared to be exceedingly anxious to find the Sergeant.—"Where is Mr. Branch?" asked they, in terms of agitation and anxiety. "Where *can* he be?—I must pay my taxes before he gets the Proclamation, or I must pay a premium for specie." Now, at this behaviour we were no little astonished.—"What!" said we to ourselves, "will not the boasted Sub-Treasury principle—the cure for all the 'ills which flesh is heir to'—stand the first test to which it is submitted? Will its own advocates turn their backs upon it, upon their first introduction to it?" Gentlemen, we are surprised at your conduct. You should come up to the scratch for the Sub-Treasury in time of need. You should glory in showing your confidence in the great blessings which it will bring on the country. You should leave it to those Rag Barons, the Whigs, to pay their taxes in Bank rags, and should take great pleasure in paying ten per cent. for specie to pay your own with. We are ashamed of you, and will make the Globe pummel you right well for your behaviour—that we will.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Unprecedented Destruction of Property by Fires.—There have been in this country, since the beginning of this month, no less than twenty-four fires that we have account of, and the following is a list of them:

Fires in the United States since the first instant.

	Fires.	Buildings.	Loss.
In New York	7	50	$1,200,000
Mobile,	6	450	1,600,000
Philadelphia,	2	53	1,000,000
Alton, Ill.	1	12	20,000
Newark, N. J.	2	9	25,000
New Orleans,	1	6	20,000
Norfolk,	1	2	10,000
Aiken, S. C.	1	10	100,000
York, Pa.	1	5	5,000
Louisville, Ky.	1	1	10,000
West Boyleston,	1	2	50,000
	24	600	$4,040,000

The last Republican intimates very strongly that Washington signed the first U. S. Bank charter, because it would have a *political bearing*. This is the first attempt that has been made by *Locofocoism*, to detract from the virtuous course of that truly great man. His character for patriotism, was too well established by himself, to be impeached or questioned by any one, more especially those, whose love of country, has been absorbed by devotion to party.

Lincolnton Banner.

Finance and honor seem to be equally incomprehensible. By substituting the former for the latter word, the Poet is made to say,

Finance is like that glassy bubble
Which gives Philosophers such trouble;
Whose least part cracked the whole does fly,
And wits are cracked to find out why.—*Ib.*

Equal Rights.—We are told that if the credit system be destroyed, the Banks abolished—and a Gold and silver currency be established, that the prices and values of every thing must be diminished in equal proportion, and consequently *no injury* can be sustained by any. To be sure Wheat, Flour, Cotton and other prominent articles of commerce would fall exceedingly in their comparative values. But would the salary of Van Buren fall? of Amos Kendall? or would the per diem pay and mileage of Tom Benton fall? Oh! no! *Never!*—*Ib.*

A Truth.—The way to make a sober man a drunkard, is to give him a wife who is always scolding.

FROM THE MADISONIAN.

THE RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Never was there a greater farce exhibited before any community than that played here on Wednesday last, by the President, office-holders, and employees on the public buildings. The whole procession was as perfect a failure as could well be conceived. Every individual in it, appeared ashamed of himself and the President ashamed of the whole. He felt it as a mockery, and that it wore the appearance of rebuke, for months wasted in partisan harrangues, rather than a welcome back to the neglected duties of his station. In this affair, as in all others where this party is concerned, the silk stocking democracy threw their humbler, but more honest, brethren (the working men) in the shade, and hence there was neither that harmony nor unity of purpose for which the destructives are generally characterized. At the cars the President threw himself into the embrace of two Bank Directors and the President of a Bank, whilom denounced as a rag baron. But all was cold and formal—there were no joyous countenances, no enthusiasm—"no *man cried God bless him—no joyful tongue gave him his welcome home.*" Had the ghosts of the French soldiers buried in Moscow, been conjured upon earth, they could not have presented a colder or more inanimate spectacle, than this procession,

——"They spake not a word,
But like dumb statues or breathless stones,
Stared on each other and looked deadly pale."

It was altogether a poorer effort than was made for the crook-back tyrant in former days. In that case, some ten voices did cry "*God save king Richard,*" but in this, there was no cheering—the countenances of all wore a sombre and funereal aspect; and yet the Globe endeavours to make it appear that this was a grand reception by the citizens of Washington! What will the Simon pures of the New Era think of their Democratic President, when they find that he preferred the company of a President and Directors of a suspended Bank, in a coach and four, to the kind grasp of the hard, but honest hands, that he has taught to believe are wronged by banks even when they pay specie.

FROM THE BOSTON ATLAS.

A PROPHET IN TRUTH.

Whatever the people of this country may have thought of poor old Ritchie of the Richmond Enquirer, they must now admit that he once possessed the spirit of prophecy. Hear the oracle of wisdom:

FROM THE ENQUIRER OF OCTOBER 14, 1824.

"We cannot consent to lend a hand towards the election of such a man as Gen. Jackson. *He is too little of a statesman—too rash—too violent in his temper*—his MEASURES TOO MUCH INCLINED TO ARBITRARY GOVERNMENT to obtain the humble support of the editor of this paper. WE WOULD DEPRECATE HIS ELECTION AS A CURSE UPON OUR COUNTRY!"

And a curse it has emphatically proved. The administration of Andrew Jackson was a cup of truly BITTER WOE. But his own APPOINTED SUCCESSOR has filled it to the double. To him appears to have been given the key of the bottomless pit, and he is turning the land into mourning and smiting the earth with plagues.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC.

The volume for 1840 has reached us, comprising 334 pages, large 12mo. It is the 11th from the origin of the work, and commences a new series. The present publisher is David H. Williams, Boston.

The Astronomical part, as in former years, has been prepared by Mr. R. T. Paine, and, of course, is well done, though not quite so copious as in some of the former volumes.

One of the most interesting articles in the Miscellaneous Department is an elaborate list of *American Authors*, exclusive of the living generation, and understanding, by that term, the makers of volumes, greater or less, in distinction from mere pamphleteers. It comprises 776 names, though allowed to be incomplete. It includes a few also who wrote chiefly abroad—such as Lindley Murray, who was a New Yorker by birth, and Count Rumford, who began his career at Woburn, near Boston. Of these 776 men and women, a friend of ours has had the patience to ascertain curiosly that about 280 hail from the single State of Massachusetts, including about 110 from Boston—a pretty fair proportion, it must be allowed. From Connecticut came some 60; the same from New York; from Pennsylvania, mostly Philadelphia, 80 more. The rest are divided about the country in a strange way.

In a valuable essay on Steam Navigation it is remarked that "the first locomotive in the United States, it is believed, was in the State of Delaware, on the Newcastle Railroad; the second in Maryland on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; and the third between New Orleans and Lake Pon chartrain, in the State of Louisiana. They had been *tried* in this country by Oliver Evans as early as 1804, and in England as early as 1805."

The Chevalier de Gerstner's late able document on American Railroads, who has just been examining for the Belgian Government, is inserted entire. Our roads cost $20,000 a mile, on an average; the Belgian more than double; but the latter do much more business than the former; and though they charge only *one* cent a mile for passengers to our *five*, their profits are five per cent. per annum. Ours are five and a half, but rapidly increasing. We have 3,000 miles of road completed; next January there will be over 4,000.

The Post Office Table presents some notable items. The total nett amount of postage for last year was very nearly $3,000,000. The share of New York in this is $665,000; Pennsylvania $331,000; Massasetts $218,000; Ohio $185,000; Virginia $138 000; Louisiana $131,000. Of this last sum New Orleans pays $94,000, being just about the levy upon *Boston*. New York City pays as much as all Pennsylvania. Boston nearly equals New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island together. Delaware comes in for $8,000; it is the least of the States. Of the Territories, Iowa pays $288, and Wisconsin $10,000. District of Columbia $22,818.

The following is an estimate of the wheat imported within the last eight years, viz. In 1831, 620 bushels—in 1832, 1.168 bushels—1833, 1.600 bushels—1834, 1.225—1835, 238,769—1886, 583.898—1837, 3,921,259—1838, 894.536. The amount in 1837 was never before equalled, and, we trust, never will be again. There will be this year a large surplus.

The Governors' salaries are given. There is a queer diversity among them. In Rhode Island they pay $400, in Louisiana $7,500.

Then there are tables of Religious Sects. The Methodists outnumber all. Communicants 680,000, Baptists proper 652.000; Presbyterians 274.000; Congregationalists 160 000; Catholics 150.000; Episcopalians not given under this head. Churches 950—population 600.000.

In the notice of European Sovereigns, we are reminded that Mehemet Ali of Egypt was born in 1769, a memorable year. Every body, as the French say, was born then—Soult, Wellington, Scott; we think the great Emperor himself, and we do not know how many more. Mehemet is a new lion for the list.

Jour. of Commerce.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHIG MEETING IN RICHMOND COUNTY.

A meeting of a portion of the Whigs of the County of Richmond took place at the Court House in Rockingham on the 22d inst., when, on motion of James D. Pemberton, Esq., Gen. Dockery was called to the Chair, and James P. Leak appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained from the Chair,

On motion of Duncan McLaurin, Esq., a committee of five persons was appointed to draft resolutions for this meeting.

The committee consisted of Col. Stephen Wall, Capt. Joseph Hines, Duncan McLaurin, Malcom C. Morrison, Esq. and James P. Leak, who retired, and after a short time returned and reported the following, viz:

WHEREAS, it is proposed that a Convention of Delegates from all the Counties of the State be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 12th day of November next, for the purpose of nominating some suitable person as a Candidate for the support of the Whigs at the ensuing election for Governor in August next, and also of appointing State Delegates to the Harrisburg Convention: and whereas, many Counties have already appointed delegates to said Raleigh Convention:

Resolved, therefore, That this meeting approve of the plan and object of said Convention, and deem it expedient that the Whigs of this County be represented therein.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint five persons as Delegates from this County to said Convention.

Resolved, That said Delegates be instructed to cause the name of JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford, to be presented to the consideration of said Convention, as a gentleman eminently qualified to fill the Gubernatorial Chair, and that they use their best efforts to secure his nomination;—but in case they fail therein, that then they support such gentleman as may be in favour with a majority of said Convention, voting by Counties according to representation in the House of Commons of the General Assembly, or by whatever just and equitable mode the Convention may prescribe.

The said Resolutions were severally read and adopted *nem. con.* Col. John C. McLaurin, James D. Pemberton, Esq., Col. John W. Covington, Col. Graham A. Nicholson and D. P. McDonald, Esq. were appointed Delegates to the Convention.

On motion of James D. Pemberton, Esq., the proceedings of this meeting to be published in the Fayetteville Observer, with a request that other Whig papers in the State copy.

The usual vote of thanks;

And, on motion of Captain Hines, the meeting adjourned.

A. DOCKERY, *Chairman.*
JAMES P. LEAK, *Secretary.*
October 23, 1839.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: The columns of your paper being always open for the benefit of our country at large, I think it will not be amiss to say a word in favor of our navigation, and our own town of Fayetteville, that has of all other places more and better advantages than any other inland town in the Southern country. Those that doubt this, have but to look at our neighbors, that left for the great West and South West; it is not their property alone they have lost by removal, but the last of all debts many of them have paid, and that, too, far from their homes, while we have been blessed with health and comparative prosperity.

The object of this communication is to jog the memory of abler heads, as to our present advantages over our neighbors. In the way of trade, we have at this time nearly the whole of the goods for this place and our back country at hand. With but two exceptions, our merchants are complete in their stocks of Dry Goods and Groceries, that attention having been paid by the Forwarding Merchants of Wilmington to the selection of a part of all articles required for trade.

It is a fact worthy of record, and ought to be known throughout our State, particularly that section that looks to Fayetteville for supplies, either as a market or place of deposite, that from the 20th to the 25th October not less than 700 tons of goods were delivered at our landing on a rise of three feet four inches water, and all the produce on hand forwarded to Wilmington.

I have not time to say more on this subject at present, but will soon give you some important information. Let our river decline as it will, water or no water, those persons that are willing to pay shall be satisfactorily informed, that their goods can and shall be brought up with more despatch, less cost, and in better order, than any other mode of conveyance. If they ship on the Cape Fear River by Wilmington, I pledge my reputation to establish this fact to your satisfaction. Merchants of the interior of North Carolina, recollect my promise and look out for it.

CAMPBELLTON.

The New York Loco Focos are in a most beautiful state of confusion. We lately announced that Theron Rudd had been kicked out of the *New Era* concern, and now we see that Richard Adams Locke, the remaining editor, has shared his fate. Mr. Locke gives the following as the reason:—

"The publisher has announced, in the presence of many witnesses, that Mr. Jesse Hoyt, the Collector of the Customs, and Mr. Jonathan I. Coddington, the Postmaster of this city, have agreed to advance him a certain sum of money, upon the condition that Mr. Prosper M. Wetmore and Mr. John W. Edmonds should contribute the editorial articles of the paper. With such politicians the undersigned cannot act, either directly or indirectly."

It is none of our business, mayhap, how the loco focos manage things, but there is one thing deserving attention in this affair. The *collector* of the port and *postmaster* of the city are boldly in the market bribing the publishers of a newspaper to do certain acts to serve their party.—Where the money comes from, is—but we wont hint the government furnishes it. We will hear it all after a while. "When rogues fall out," &c.

Baltimore Chronicle.

Turn about! Wheel about!—In the winter of 1837, Mr. Walker, U. S. Senator from Mississippi, ridiculed in a Speech, he made in Congress, Benton's financial notions, and, particularly, his hard money Currency Scheme. "God save us," said he, "from the wild, visionary, ruinous, and impracticable scheme of the Senator from Missouri, for an exclusive Gold and Silver Currency." Recently, this identical Mr. Walker said:—

"I am against the whole Paper system; against it, as destructive to morals, and dangerous to the liberties of the American people. The very foundation of Banking Institutions is based upon fraud and fiction." So he goes.

Kill or Cure.—A doctor was employed by a poor man to attend his wife, who was dangerously ill. The doctor gave a hint that he had fears of not being paid. "I have five pounds," said the man to the doctor, "and if you *kill or cure*, you shall have them." The woman died in the doctor's hand; and after a reasonable time he called for his five pounds. The man asked the doctor "if he *killed* his wife?" "No." "Did you *cure*?" "No."—"Then, said the poor man, "you have no legal demand."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1839.

We regret to find the following discouraging article in the last Salisbury Watchman:—

Fayetteville and Western Rail Road.—Our cotemporary of the Fayetteville Carolinian has made an animated appeal to the country in behalf of this improvement, and has called on us to second him with our voice. We would do so with all our heart, if we thought there was the slightest prospect of doing any good by the call. We have cried and called until we are hoarse with crying, but all to no purpose. Our friend of the Carolinian has no idea how perfectly dead the soul of this enterprise has become in the West. If it is ever resuscitated, we are satisfied it must be done by the State alone. The Factories in the interior, have created so great a demand for cotton, that we do not feel the want of a market as we did. This and other considerations, have greatly diminished the zeal of the friends of this work, and we can see no good to be obtained by agitating this matter at this crisis. If we were ever so much disposed to take up this subject, we should think the present, when the Banks of the country were all suspending specie payments and ceasing to discount, a very unfavorable one.

Fayetteville Cotton Yarns.—The superior quality of this article has secured for it an extensive reputation. We sometime since mentioned the receipt of a large order from St. Louis, in Missouri, for Mallett's yarn, and now we hear of one for 10,000 lbs. from Canada.

MURDER.—A free colored man named Henry Hays, was shot in Campbellton on Friday last by a white man named John Russel. Hays died instantly, and Russel was immediately seized and committed to the jail of this town, to take his trial at the Superior Court.

We are indebted to a young friend at Chapel Hill for a copy of the address before the Alumni and Graduating Class at the last commencement of the University, by Hugh McQueen, Esq.; and to Mr. Loring, the publisher, for a copy of the address before the two societies, on the same occasion, by the Hon. Bedford Brown.

DELEGATES TO THE RALEIGH CONVENTION.

Stokes.—Caleb H. Mathews, A. F. Nelson, Joshua Boner, Isaac L. Gibson. [The meeting nominated Mr. Morehead.]

Chowan.—Joseph B. Skinner, H. W. Collins, T. S. Hoskins, T. G. Haughton, R. J. Paine, R. B. Creecy, L. B. Halsey, B. F. Welch and Jacob Parker.

Gates.—Barnes Goodman, Jesse Wiggins, John D. Pipkin, Rufus K. Speed, Jas. L. Satterfield, Willis F. Riddick, Jacob E. Hunter, Wm. J. Baker, Geo. W. Granberry, Samuel R. Harrell, Lassiter Riddick and John Gatlin.

Rowan.—Junius Sneed, H. C. Jones, Abel Cowan, Robert Macnamara, Thos. Craige, and Charles Partee. [The meeting nominated Mr. Morehead.]

Craven.—Wm. B. Perkins, Wm. B. Wadsworth, and M. C. Bogey. [This meeting also nominated Mr. Morehead.]

Onslow.—Daniel L. Russel and Owen Huggins.

New Hanover.—C. C. Stow, N. M. Hill, and J. G. Wright. [This meeting nominated Mr. Morehead.]

Martin.—Thos. Jones, Samuel S. Shepherd, and Dr. J. H. Burnet.

A new Post Office has been established in Anson County, called Pee Dee, and Thos. Waddill, Jr. Esq. appointed Postmaster.

HARD TO PLEASE.—During the last spring, the Carolinian complained of "the cruel and mad policy of the federalists in locking up the precious metals in the vaults of banks." But lately it has been assailing Mr. Deberry for voting *against* a bill requiring the banks to keep a large amount of the precious metals in their vaults. The Carolinian even attributes the suspension to that vote. Can both these notions be right? Both are ridiculous.

MONEY MATTERS.—The times in the commercial cities of the country are awful. It is believed that such a period of anxiety and distress, from the scarcity of money, never has been experienced in this or any other country. In New York, the best paper can only be discounted at from 3 to 5 per cent. a month, equal to 36 to 60 per cent. per annum; and one instance occurred a few days ago, where $100 was paid for the loan of $10,000 for 36 hours, being at the rate of more than 200 per cent. per annum! Bank notes of other States sell at a discount of from 10 to 30 per cent.; and even the notes of the specie-paying Safety Fund banks of N. York *State*, sell in the *city* at a discount of 5 per cent. The reason such great sacrifices are made, is, that when a merchant suffers a protest, he is considered as having failed. It is not there, as in non-commercial communities, where if a man has not the money to pay his note when due, he pays it when he can and his credit is none the worse. But in large cities it is a point of honor to avoid a protest. Therefore the merchant will make any sacrifice to meet his engagements.

Some failures have occurred, among them the extensive house of Doremus, Suydam & Nixon, and it is expected that many more will follow if some relief be not speedily obtained. The banks discount nothing, for if they did their notes would at once return upon them for specie. They have but few notes in circulation, and therefore, as they refuse to take Safety Fund notes, there is scarcely any current money in circulation. A meeting of the merchants had been held, which resolved to ask the banks to extend their discounts, and to take country money. Some of the banks agreed to this, but others would not.

In Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, and other cities, things are almost as bad.

In North Carolina, the pressure, fortunately, is not felt materially, as yet, though we cannot say how soon it will be. The effect upon cotton, so far, has been advantageous to the planter. As it is impossible to procure exchange on New York, the merchants, who owe money there, are obliged to give more for cotton, which is the only exchange to be procured. The price of cotton rose here a week or two ago from 9½ to 11 cents, at which price the purchaser would lose money upon it but for the difference of exchange. When, however, cotton becomes plenty in New York, it, too, will feel the effect of the scarcity of money.

Debts contracted in New York before the suspension, will have to be paid now at a loss of 10 or 15 per cent. to the debtor, unless New York also suspends, which her newspapers say she will not do.

How different is our condition now from what it was when Gen. Jackson commenced his war upon the currency! When he said that "all who trade on borrowed capital ought to break!" When his leading friends cried out, "Perish commerce, perish credit!" When they raised the cry of "down with the banks!" and began to array the "poor against the rich!" At that time we had a currency which was equal alike every where; all prudent, honest and industrious people, in all the various trades and employments, were doing a prosperous business, and any man could calculate, with some assurance, upon what was to be the result of his business. A man who wished to transfer money, could effect it from the most distant parts of the Union, for a half of one per cent. A man who wished to borrow money, was not obliged to give more than 6 per cent. per annum. His life blood was not sucked by usurers. We had no suspension and no general pressure, after the country got the better of the effects of the war of 1812–15. But all these were not *good enough*, and Gen. Jackson must needs make them *better*. His removal of the deposites, his specie circular and specie humbug, brought about great distress in 1834, again in 1837, with a suspension of specie payments; and yet again in 1839, with another suspension.

It may be that banks are an evil, though many, like ourself, who commenced life poor, and owe our success in a great measure to a judicious use of their facilities, will find it hard to be convinced of the fact. It may be that "all who trade on borrowed capital ought to break," but if so not one in a hundred would be solvent. It may be that commerce and credit are evils, and that the poor should hate the rich. These things may all be so, for they have been the battle cry of a large party, even a majority, in the country, for years; but yet we cannot help thinking, that the country was much more prosperous, and happy, and virtuous, before these discoveries were made by the dominant party, than since.

The pretended object of all the tinkering of the Tory party with the currency and banks, has been to uproot monopolies, to put down rich aristocrats, and to aid the poor. How beautifully the system will work, when the banks are put down, may be surmised from the present condition of things in N. York. In that city the banks are effectually put down, for all useful purposes. They cannot loan money, or do any other legitimate banking business. Well, what is the effect! Why, those who are obliged to borrow money are driven to the usurer, whom all the laws that ever were made will not restrain, and they are charged the moderate sum of 36 to 200 per cent. per annum, for interest! Truly, the destruction of the banks will be the beginning of harvest to the rich man! Banks may be restrained; they dare not ask more than 6 per cent. and as long as they lend money at that rate, usurers can get no more. But put down banks, and usurers will get what they please. And yet many poor people are persuaded that they are helping themselves by putting down the banks and putting up the usurer!—They will open their eyes some day.

PROGRESS OF THE SUSPENSION.—Some of the Banks of Georgia, the Banks of Ohio, with one or two exceptions, and the Banks of Kentucky, have suspended.

The Merchants Bank of Newbern, N. C. has *not* suspended.

The Ohio Banks are in a peculiar predicament. The last loco foco Legislature passed a law, providing that if any bank suspended for 30 days in any one year, its charter should be forfeited, the commissioners of banking to take possession of its effects, dispose of its property, collect its debts, and pay its responsibilities, without delay. The law is peremptory. It cannot be evaded or avoided, except by a call of the Legislature, which is of course out of the question, since the Tory Governor of that State is bitterly opposed to the banks, and will of course seize this opportunity to carry out his principles!! The Legislature also is of the same way of thinking; and nothing remains but to sequester the property. To pay specie is out of the question, whilst the banks of the neighboring States do not, for they would soon be drained of all they have. Well may an Ohio paper remark—"Imagination cannot conceive the waste that an immediate bringing to a forced market, the millions of property necessary to pay our bank debt must produce in the State!! Nothing like it was ever heard of in the collection of debts."

The Tory party will now be obliged to carry out their professions, by destroying the banks; or to abandon them. As the former would produce wide-spread ruin, and blow up the party at the same time, it may safely be predicted that professions will be forgotten, and the people gulled, as usual.

The Commercial Bank of Columbia, S. C. has resolved not to suspend specie payments.

The condition of Columbia is not enviable, if we may credit the proceedings of a very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the town on the 19th inst. The preamble and resolutions, introduced by Langdon Cheves, Jr. Esq. commence as follows:—

"The condition of our country urgently demands relief. Merchants, planters, all citizens alike, with their eyes open to the impending danger, have united here to consult for the common good. We are hemmed in with embarrassments, that prudence could not have averted nor economy and moderation have overcome. Our promise of a fair Cotton harvest has been blighted by the drought. What remains of our crop suddenly depreciated, bears a price hardly more than sufficient to pay its own expenses. Our River, exhausted of its waters, leaves us destitute of transportation. Our merchants, unable in consequence, to dispose of the produce already in their hands on any terms, have not the means of meeting their most moderate engagements, much less of venturing on new purchases; and the planter's cotton is in vain hawked about the streets in search of a buyer, while the trader's goods are gathering dust upon their shelves."

BANKS IN VIRGINIA.—By the charter of the Bank of the Valley, in Virginia, no note can be renewed so long as it suspends the payment of specie.

The charters of the other Banks of Virginia are forfeited by suspension. But whether the forfeiture will be enforced, remains to be seen.

The Richmond Whig says that exchange between that city and New York is from 12 to 16 per cent.; that Richmond will be debtor to New York, on the 1st Nov., for Spring purchases, about half a million of dollars; and that it will be out of the question for the merchants to pay this additional sum for exchange.

The health of Augusta is improving. During the last week only *four* deaths from yellow fever were reported, and the number of new cases is diminishing.

EYES TO THE BLIND.—Dr. Wm. B. Lane, of Asheborough, N. C. recently operated on the eyes of Mrs. Curtis, of Randolph county, who had been many years blind from *Cataract*. The result was, the complete restoration of the patient's sight.

CONDEMNED ALREADY!—In the last Standard we find a long letter from Wm. H. Haywood, Jr., to the Caswell Dinner Committee, in which we find the following sentence:—

"Let Mr. Van Buren approve a bill for the annexing to the admission of Florida any condition whatever about her slaves, and we ought to abandon his support—*we will do it!*"

This *apparent* pledge to sacrifice party to the rights of the South, suggests two remarks:—

First: That the writer well knew when he penned it, that there is not the most remote danger of any bill with such a condition annexed to it, being presented to the President for his signature; for it is notorious that the abolitionists compose but a small minority in Congress. Therefore the magnanimous pledge, "we will do it!" is mere sound and fury, signifying nothing.

Secondly: That in 1820, Mr. Van Buren, then a member of the Senate of New York, voted for the following resolution:—

Preamble and Resolutions.—Whereas, the inhibiting the further extension of slavery in these United States is a subject of deep concern to the people of this State; and whereas, we consider slavery as an evil much to be deplored, and that every constitutional barrier should be interposed to prevent its further extension; and that the Constitution of the U. States clearly giving Congress the right to require of new States not comprised within the original boundaries of the United States, the prohibition of slavery, as a condition of their admission into the Union: Therefore,

Resolved, (if the honorable Senate concur therein,) That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested, to oppose the admission as a State, into the Union, of any territory not comprised as aforesaid, making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission.

"On the 29th of January, 1820, the Senate took up the Resolution and passed the same *unanimously*, the following Senators being present:

"Messrs. Adams, Austin, Barnum, Bowne, Barstow, Childs, Dudley, Dayton, Ditmiss, Evans, Frothingham, Hammond, Hart, Livingston, Lounsberry, McMartin, Moons, Mallory, Moore, Noyes, Paine, Ross, Resenecronitz, Skinner, Swar, VAN BUREN, Wilson, Young—28."

Now, this being Mr. Van Buren's determination, deliberately expressed, on the only occasion where he has ever been called on to *act* on this question, would it not look a little more like sincerity and candor, if the author of this bold bravado would at once "do it," by abandoning the support of one who has already pledged himself on the Florida question?—We think so.

THE SADDLE ON THE RIGHT HORSE.—The Tories are in the habit of charging the Whigs with creating immense debts in the different States; and if we mistake not, the Tory organs in this State have laid at the door of the Whigs of New York, the debt of that State,—with how much truth may be discovered from the following extract from a late speech of Gen. Maison, a Tory Senator of the New York Legislature:—

☞"We accuse the Whigs of being in favour of a State debt of forty millions, but we must admit that *thirty-six millions of that debt was created by our own party.* While I was in the Senate I voted for it all—so did all my friends there, and for my part I am willing to confess it."☜

Just so do they endeavor to fix upon the Whigs the blame of flooding the country with bank paper; when it is well known to those who know any thing of public occurrences, that the Jackson party, during the reign of Jackson, and the Van Buren party, since, have created nearly all the banks that have sprung, like mushrooms, into existence since the prostration of the U. States Bank.

FLORIDA.—*More Depredations.*—On the 3d inst. a party of Indians carried off 79 head of cattle from Tampa Bay.

Two days afterwards, Messrs. Wm. Burney and James Beard, of Mickasukie, were attacked by a small party of Indians. Mr. Burney received 2 balls, in his shoulder and leg, the latter wounding his horse, but he escaped. Mr. Beard was shot in the hip, and his horse badly wounded, but he also effected his escape. On the same day an attack was made on the house of Mr. Jernigan—but the Indians retreated, after being fired on.

Gov. Call and the volunteers have scoured the country to the Suwannee, occasionally finding the camps of the enemy, but unable to bring them to fight. Some of their towns, and quantities of corn, peas and provisions, were destroyed.

A BRIGHT PICTURE.—The Georgia Journal contains an account of the late election at Pond Lawn, Sumter county, Geo., which exceeds any thing of the kind that we have met with. The managers and clerks of the election were all Tories, and one of the latter had served his time in the Penitentiary for stealing. The polls were opened by candle light in the morning, the ballot box being supplied with 50 or 60 Tory votes beforehand—the object being to destroy a corresponding number of Whig votes, so as to prevent the detection of the trick by want of correspondence between the number of votes and voters. Their fraud being discovered, they brought arms into the room, and endeavored to intimidate the Whigs by threats. Failing in this, their only resource was to withhold the poll list, which they did. The account closes with the following: "Col. Dempsy J. Justice, the Van Buren candidate for Senator, murdered a man by the name of Draper on Tuesday after the election, and absconded forthwith."

Eugene B. Drake, Esq., formerly of this town, has become the Editor of the Southern Argus, at Columbus, Miss.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—The Baltimore Chronicle makes an important suggestion in regard to the Public Lands, to-wit, that they be appropriated to the payment of the debts of the States. The debt of the States, chiefly owing in Europe, are said to amount to $170,000,000, requiring nearly nine millions to pay the annual interest, at 5 per cent. The credit of the States, owing to the pecuniary pressure, both in this country and Europe, is now so low, that no more money can be borrowed to carry on works already in progress. The Chronicle remarks, that the pledging of this property to pay those debts, and of the annual receipts to pay the interest, would at once restore confidence in the States, and enable them to complete their works already commenced.

The U. States now own nearly three hundred millions of acres of lands. Sixty-three millions of acres have been sold, for eighty-one millions of dollars.

North Carolina is no otherwise interested in this proposition, than as it is likely to make friends for Mr. Clay's great scheme of dividing the proceeds of the sales among the States. The necessities of the States may induce them once more to break the shackles of party; and insist upon their rights, as they did when Congress passed the bill that Gen. Jackson arrested. In that event, North Carolina, instead of having a debt to pay with her share, would realize the means of prosecuting any improvement she might wish.

THE LAST COTTON CROP.—We learn from the New York Shipping and Commercial List, that the Cotton Crop for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1839, amounted to bales, 1,360,532
Crop of last year, 1,891,497

Decrease, bales, 440,965

Of the entire crop of 1838-9, 276,018 bales consumed and in the hands of manufactures in the U. States, being 30,000 bales more than last year, and 1,070,064 bales were exported.

There were received at

New Orleans,	bales		568,562
Mississippi,	"		16,432
Alabama,	"		251,742
Florida,	"		75,177
Georgia,	"		205,112
South Carolina,	"		210,171
North Carolina,	"		11,136
Virginia, (including 9,000 bales manuf.)			22,200
			1,360,532

No account seems to be given of the quantity manufactured in North Carolina, which probably amounted to 10,000 bales. Most of the crop of this State went, as usual, to swell the exports of South Carolina and Virginia.

"SATAN REPROVING SIN."—This old saw is most amusingly exemplified by the Tory organ in this town. From its very cradle it has dealt in slang, and has racked its empty noddle to find some epithet more opprobrious than those employed by its co-laborers in the fold, with which to stigmatize the Whig party and Whig Editors. No sooner, however, do we commence a system of retaliation, than its bristles rise, and it gnashes its teeth most furiously. As long as the play was all on one side, it was capital fun. But no sooner had we dubbed it *Tory*, than the Carolinian lost its temper, and has been sulky ever since.

In our last we exposed some of the Carolinian's manifold sins, in return for its abuse and misrepresentation of Mr. Deberry; and how does it respond? Why, adopting the common *ruse* of the pick-pocket, when, practising in his vocation, he is the first to cry "stop thief," so the Carolinian is excessively dignified, and will not "mar its columns with the vulgar exhibitions of private petulencies," not it! This pattern of gentility and decorum, whose columns groan week after week with libels upon those whose virtues it can never hope to emulate, all at once determines not to "cater for the grossest appetites, or pander for the grossest of human lusts!" Indeed, we rejoice to hear it!

But unfortunately, this resolution is forgotten as soon as formed; and the Carolinian belches forth such expressions as "drunken bully," "lie," "drunk with petulent spleen and disappointed partizan aspirations." The history of the two first expressions probably is, that the Editor sat too long with the said "drunken bully" over one of those bottles of Campbell's, (of which he discourses with so much *gusto* in another part of his paper,) until the said "bully" "hickuped in his face," and gave him the "lie,"—swallowing which, along with the remaining contents of the bottle, the Editor summoned a ludicrous air of mock dignity, vowed that he would n't be "found brawling," and "*sloped off.*"

The last expression, "drunk with petulent spleen and disappointed partizan aspirations," is intended, we presume, for us. Well, that is not quite so bad as Campbell's bottles, after all. But the Editor doubtless fancies that because we have not been paid for our labors with a fat office, we are disappointed. He is mistaken. In these days of runaway subtreasurers, and rewards for party services, "the post of honor is the private station." We have never sought nor coveted office; and there is nothing that any administration could give, that we would take. Indeed, to be the conductor of a popular free press, is more honorable, more independent, (and more profitable, too, considering that we would not steal any thing,) than any office which we could claim, under the most favorable circumstances, from any administration. A man must be badly off, or wretchedly lazy or imbecile, who cannot do better than to fill a government office;—unless he means to fill his pockets and *Swartwout*.

TORY "FLOWERS OF SPEECH."

The Carolinian having suddenly become exceedingly squeamish about the language it employs, we have taken the trouble to glance over one of the heavy leaden comments on Mr. Deberry's Circular, with which it has been regaling the "grossest appetites" of its readers for a month or two past, and have culled a few of its "flowers of speech," as follows:—

In the Carolinian of the 7th Sept:—"obscene vulgarity," "deliberate palpable prevarication," "ungentlemanly billingsgate," "double dealing," "shameless prevarication," "shufflings and trickery," "evasion of the truth," "petty trickery," "tissue of blackguardism," "miserable servility," "most unblushing effrontery," &c.

These are a few of the expressions which we find in one number of the Carolinian, applied to Mr. Deberry, a gentleman upon whom the people of this District have five times deliberately conferred the highest honor within their gift; a *gentleman*, whom we shall not stop to compare with his revilers.

Instead of a ridiculous affectation of decency, the Carolinian might be better employed in making good its impeached declaration, that "every particular" of its celebrated Extra, was *"literally true,"*—falsehoods, forgery and all. A receipt for manufacturing *two* letters out of *one*, might also be useful to other portions of *the party*.

A fire broke out in Charleston, on Market street, a few doors east of Anson street, on the 22d inst., which destroyed four or five dwellings, and their out houses.

A destructive Fire occurred at Vicksburg, Miss. on the 7th inst. produced by incendiaries. Among the buildings destroyed, we find mentioned both the dwelling house and office of the Hon. S. S. Prentiss.

Whig Convention.—Meetings have already been held in about forty counties of the State, and Delegates have been appointed to the Convention, to assemble in this City on the 12th of November. We perceive numerous other calls for meetings in the Newspapers, and have no doubt that by the time the Convention sits, every County in the State will be represented. If there be any one, in which preparatory steps have not been taken for a meeting, we hope no time will be lost in securing for such County, the privilege of expressing its preference in the selection of a Whig Candidate for Governor.—*Raleigh Register.*

John Scott, late of Hillsborough, N. C., has been appointed by the President of Texas, Judge of the 2d Judicial District in that Republic.

We are credibly informed that a gentleman having in the course of business received a Treasury draft on the Custom-house in this city for three hundred and seventy-five dollars, presented it for payment; and, as the Collector receives nothing but specie for dues at that establishment, asked the same in return for the demand against it; but it was peremptorily refused, and a check on one of the banks was offered—a non-specie paying bank!—which, of course, was also refused. A beautiful commentary this on the *hard money* system of the present *consistent* Administration!—*Phil. Gaz.*

There are *three* of the electors of Thomas Jefferson yet living in New York—John Woodworth, of New York city, Pierre Van Cortlandt, of Westchester, and James Burt, of Orange.

These ancient Republicans are, according to the Globe logic, now all *Federalists*, inasmuch as they are all *Whigs*. The venerable Pierre Van Cortlandt is the Whig candidate for State Senator in his district.

George M. Dallas, late Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Russia, was passenger in the Duchess Orleans from Havre. His family came with him.

The Administration Party and the Banks.—In several of the States, the friends of the Administration have entire sway. In Pennsylvania they have the Governor and both branches of the Legislature. Here they have the Governor and the House of Delegates. We are curious to see what they will do with regard to the Banks. Banking is a poor business, at present, and, if the country is to be convulsed every two or three years by a suspension, it is likely to get worse. The owners of Bank stock, if the capital they have put in were returned to them, could use it more advantageously for themselves than it is now employed. They will have, therefore, but little to regret, if the Banks are compelled to wind up. The merchants, it is true, many of them, will have to retire from business—but what of that! Let them go to work in some other employment, say the Locos. There are too many merchants, according to the same authority, and too few laborers on the soil. Master mechanics will have to turn journeymen—but who cares for that? There are too many aspiring men, say the Locos, among mechanics—men who are growing fat, rich and aristocratical. Let them be brought down. Finally, the Banks have forfeited their charters—say the Locos—wind them up.—Very well. So say we. You have the power.—Go on with your reform. Let us have no half-way measures.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

The Danville Reporter says, that a gentleman of that vicinity purchased 4000 buds of the Morus Multicaulis in February last, for which he paid $100; and that, although the peculiarities of the season were such that not more than half of them came up, he has lately sold buds to the amount of $1500. And still estimating the buds and roots on hand at the prices obtained for the buds already sold, the clear profits of his speculation will amount to more than $3500.

The Morus Multicaulis Market.—A Connecticut paper states that the following sales of Morus Multicaulis trees have been made within the last two weeks, viz: 20,000 in East Hartford, at 30 cents a tree; 50,000 in Wethersfield, at 30 cents; 30,000 in Glastenbury, at 40 cents; 2,000 in Berlin, at 37½ cents, and a gentleman in Farmington has paid 45 cents a tree for a lot.

Moreover, 300,000 trees have actually been sold this season in the vicinity of Hartford. Of these, 70,000 have been sold to go to Pennsylvania, 50,000 to Michigan, 20,000 to New Jersey, 50,000 to Massachusetts, and 10,000 to New York.

Sentence of "General Van Rensselaer."—We learn from the Albany Daily Advertiser, that Rensselaer Van Rensselaer, convicted of setting on foot a military expedition in the United States, against a foreign power, was sentenced to six months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $250.

An Untimely Demand.—A provincial actress was performing the part of Lady Ann, in "King Richard the Third," and on delivering the following passage, "When shall I have rest?" she was answered by her washerwoman from the pit, who exclaimed, "Never, till you pay me my three shillings and two pence."

MARRIED,

At Baltimore, on the 24th inst. by the Rev. Mr. J. M. Duncan, ALBERT G. RAMSEY, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C. to Miss ISABELLA CLAZY, of Baltimore.

DIED,

In the vicinity of Hillsborough, on the 20th inst., Mr. JAMES HART, aged 83 years, a highly respected citizen, and a soldier of the Revolution.

At Mobile, of yellow fever, on the 11th inst., Col. WILLIAM R. HINTON, formerly of Wake county, N. C.

In Smithfield, recently, DAVID H. BRYAN, Esq., in the 49th year of his age.

Near Augusta, Geo. on the 30th ult. of yellow fever, Mr. JOHN MORRISON, aged 39 years, a native of North Carolina, but for 13 years past a resident of Augusta.

At Mobile, on the 2d inst., of yellow fever, Mrs. LYDIA WARD, relict of the late Wm. Ward, Esq. of Newbern, and sister of Wright C. Stanly, Esq.

In Columbus, Mississippi, Col. JOSEPH H. MACLIN, of Franklin County, in this State, for many years a Member of our State Legislature, and an honorable, free, generous and hospitable man.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Oct. 27, Henrietta Company's Lighter Only Son, with Goods for E. J. Hale, Nott & Starr, John McArn, Joseph Baker, Cook & Co., H. Leete, C. P. Mallett, B. Beach, P. Taylor, T. C. Blake, C. T. Haigh, H. L. Myrover, A. W. Steel, Yarbrough & Ray, E. W. Willkings, of this place, and for R. W. Fuller, Marsh & Ingram, F. Garner, W. F. Watts & Co., D. Clark, D. Lindsey, A. Lindsey, and J. R. Sloan, of the interior.

Also, on the 28th, Henrietta Company's Lighter Water Witch, with Sugar, &c. for H. Leete, Cook & Co., C. T. Haigh, of this place, and for Gwynn & Hickerson, and J. Wiseman & Co. of the interior.

Also, on the 29th, Henrietta Company's Lighters from the Nelson, with Goods for E. W. Willkings, Joseph Baker, C. T. Haigh, Gardner & McKethan, Hall & Johnson, H. Leete, Nott & Starr, G. B. Atkins, Hart & Fuller, H. & E. J. Lilly, Cook & Co. C. P. Mallett, and A. McLauchlin of this place, and for Evans & Nettle, James Allen, Lexington Manufacturing Company, A. Hunt, Bowen & Parks, Geo. Bowen, R. Reid, R. Foster, Gwynn & Hickerson, Council & Bowen, Bowen & Council, J. Council, B. Council, Armstrong & Mebane, Patridge & Ragland, G. Womack, B. & H. B. Elliott, R. W. Fuller, and Cane Creek Manufact'g Co., of the interior.

DEPARTED, October 25th, boats Washington and Union, with produce for Yarbrough & Ray, P. P. Johnson, M. McGary, E.W. Willkings J. McArn.

Also, on the 26th, boat James Seawell, with produce for C. T. Haigh, T. S. Lutterloh, John McArn, T. J. Curtis and J. Huske & Son.

Just Received,

FROM Steam Boat Henrietta & Co., a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, selected with care by himself from the best Manufactories. All which he can warrant to be of the first quality. Ladies' Gaiter, Lasting, Seal, Morocco and Calf Boots and Shoes. Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of all descriptions. Misses' and Boys' ditto. Also, dress Pumps, house servants and coarse negro Shoes, together with his own Manufactory, makes a complete assortment.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Shoe and Saddle Leather, sold at the lowest prices.

I want to employ two or three good Workmen, to whom good wages and steady employ will be given.

B. BEACH.

October 30, 1839. 69-4w

POSTSCRIPT.

The Banks in New Orleans, on the arrival of the news of the suspension at Philadelphia, unanimously resolved to "do likewise."

It is reported in Philadelphia, that Gen. Jackson is dead. It is probably unfounded.

NEW YORK, October 25.

The scarcity of money never equalled the present moment. The exorbitant rate of interest paid ought not to be tolerated. We saw yesterday a lot of Grocers' notes, the best names in the city—as good as bank paper—for ten thousand dollars, and having from 4 to 6 months to run, sold for 7500 dollars, 25 per cent. loss—5 per cent. a month. On Southern paper much larger shaves have been paid.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—OCTOBER 30.

Brandy, peach,	45 a 50	Lard,	12
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Molasses,	36 a 40
Bacon,	11 a 12½	Nails, cut,	7
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12½
Butter,	17 a 22	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	10 a 11	Salt,	80 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	21 a 25	Sack,	$2 75 a $3 00
Corn,	65 a 75	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10½
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 10 a $1 25	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour, new	$4½ a $5½	Wheat, new	80 a
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	40
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	17 a 20

WILMINGTON MARKET—OCTOBER 22.

Turpentine $2 52; Tar 1 55; Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 8 00; Flooring 10 00; Scantling 5 00; Timber 6 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, $12 50 a $16; drawn, 28 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough 9 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 50 a 2 00; Corn 50 a 60; Salt, coarse 45 a 50; Rice 3 75.

CHERAW MARKET—October 25.

Bacon 11 to 12; Beeswax 22 to 24; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 10; Corn 87½ to 1 00; Flour 6 to 7; Feathers 40 to 50; Iron 5½ to 6½; Lime 4 to 4 50; Molasses 45 to 62; Nails, cut, 7½ to 9; Sugar 10 to 12½; Salt, sack, 3 to 3 25.

AUGUSTA MARKET—Oct. 24.

Cotton 11 to 11½, dull. The quality first rate.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

October 23.—Schr. Origon from New York.

DEPARTURES.

October 22.—Schr. Eliza Jane for New York.—23.—Schrs. Mandarin and Charles E. Thorn for N. York.

FAYETTEVILLE

FEMALE SEMINARY,

UNDER the personal superintendence and instruction of Mr. Bailey and Mr. Spencer, aided in every department by able Female Teachers.

Seven rooms in the commodious building hitherto occupied, will be devoted to the use of the School, and the classes divided according to their ages, and separated as much as possible from each other.

The commodious arrangements for Boarding continue as last year, and Mr. Beach is prepared to take 10 or 12 young Ladies in the Seminary Buildings, where they will have the benefit of constant intercourse with all the Teachers.

Pupils are charged from time of entrance to close of session. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness.

The Academic year commences on the 14th of October, and closes on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each. Parents and guardians are reminded that it is very important to Pupils that they should enter early, and *begin* with their respective Classes. Every week they delay, they lose in effect *two* weeks.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Use of Piano,	3	" "
Incidentals,	50	cents.

October 27. 69-tf

Just Received,

25 Pieces Cotton Bagging, weighing 1¾ lb. per yard,
50 coils bale Rope,
10 quarter casks sweet Malaga Wine,
75 bags Rio Coffee,
2000 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
10 bbls. superior Tanner's Oil,
For sale by
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.

Oct. 30, 1839. 69-3t

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

Notice.

THE Merchants are requested to give information to the Agent of the Steamer Cotton Plant of Packages miscarried, as several are missing: also to hand a list of Goods now due. The evil of receiving articles from wagons where they do not belong, creates great difficulty, and can only be remedied by immediately giving notice of all such mistakes.

PROPRIETOR.

October 29, 1839. 69tf

THE SUBSCRIBER has now in store, opposite the La Fayette Hotel, the following GOODS, which will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or good Paper.

109 BAGS Rio and Cuba COFFEE.
16 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
2 Boxes Havanna Brown do.
300 Sacks Liverpool Salt.
20 Bags Almonds and Brazil Nuts.
50 Boxes and ½ bbls. Sugar and Soda Biscuit and Crackers.
100 Boxes and qr. Boxes Raisins.
10 Baskets Champagne Wine.
4 Do. Salad Oil.
20 Qr. Casks Sweet Malaga and other Wines.
20 Cases Hats and Shoes.
12 Crates and Casks Crockery, (some very fine.)
75 Kegs Nails.
20 Bbls. Copperas.
24 Qr. Boxes Spanish Cigars.
50 Boxes Bar Soap.
25 Cases Claret Wine.
10 Doz. Windsor Chairs.

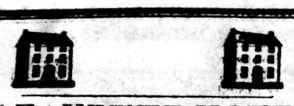
Shoe Blacking, London Porter, Cotton Cards, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Carolina Hoes, Candy, Preserved Ginger, Havanna Sweetmeats, Seal Skin Caps, Table Salt, Pickles, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

10 Cases Domestics, Prints, and other Dry Goods, direct from the manufactories.

SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.

October 28.



LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.
July 30, 1839. 56tf

House of Entertainment.

THE Establishment, formerly occupied by A. F. Toon, Esq., of **ELIZABETHTOWN**, Bladen County, will be opened as a House of Entertainment, on the 15th of September next, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House is in good order, and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

DAVID LEWIS.
August 28, 1839. 60-3m

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Oxford-mixed, Drab, Green and Wine colored CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, well assorted,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Erminets,
Superior Vesting,
278 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos,
345 do 3-4 and 6-4 Muslin-de-Lane,
1298 do Calicoes, well assorted,
Cambrics, Jaconets, and plain Muslin,
39 bales 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and brown,
65 pieces super. Silks, well assorted,
Merino, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls,
Muslin-de-Lane Shawls and Scarfs, &c. &c., comprising one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this State,—all of which being bought at the late sales at the North, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

October 1, 1839. 65tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES & BONNETS,

Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his Stock is entirely new.

April 20, 1839. 42tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING my Stock of Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware,

Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold as usual on very liberal terms to *punctual dealers.*

C. J. ORRELL.
April 16, 1839. 41tf

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'

LARGE ALMANAC
FOR 1840.

20 GROSS just received and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.
Sept. 17, 1839. 63tf

☞ They may also be had at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

Also,

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugars,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR.
Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.
—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.
December 12, 1838. 23tf

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
January 8, 1839. 27tf

A pair of Horses for sale.

A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, 7 years old, gentle in harness, will be sold low. Apply at this Office.

October 1, 1839. 65tf

J. I. BRYAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

CONTINUES to give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business. He hopes by expeditious sales and prompt returns, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

Wilmington, August 1839. 58-tf

OLD PORT WINE, (IN BOTTLES.)
ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE,
LONDON PORTER, and
6 Quarter Casks MADEIRA WINE, ("Constitution" Brand,)—
For Sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
August 27, 1839. 60-tf.

Morus Multicaulis.

I WILL continue to sell my Morus Multicaulis Trees, of which I have about three thousand, the roots at 20 cents, and the buds at one dollar and fifty cents per hundred, (which is one dollar less than the price in this market last fall,) if applied for by the 10th of October next. I have now Trees from the bud nearly seven feet high. I will furnish Silk Worm Eggs, without charge to persons purchasing my trees; and will agree to buy of them all the merchantable cocoons made from such eggs at the Baltimore prices.

I. WETMORE.
August 15, 1839. 59-tf.

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*
Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Mr. Colton's Trial.

THE pamphlet, containing the Documents connected with this trial (including 'Presbuteros,') the Defence of Mr. Colton, and the Speeches of Members of the Presbytery, on both sides, will be published at this office on Saturday next. Subscribers will please send for their copies. A few surplus copies only for sale.

E. J. HALE.
Aug. 14, 1839.

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell that valuable Tract of Land on which he now resides, containing **562 ACRES,** with a comfortable Dwelling House, and all the necessary out-houses, on the road from Fayetteville to Greensborough, 42 miles from Fayetteville, and 14 from Tyson's Bridge, with about 150 acres of cleared Land—the balance well timbered, and nearly all adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Oats, Wheat, Tobacco, &c. Some first rate Meadow Land, which might be made valuable in the production of Hay, as any quantity of that article can be sold for cash on the road.

Persons wishing to purchase a valuable and healthy Residence, would do well to examine the above Land, as it will be sold on accommodating terms. For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber, or John R. Martin, in Fayetteville.

JOSEPH M. BUCHANAN.
Moore County, Sept. 11, 1839. 62-tf.

Land for Sale.

THE LAND belonging to the heirs of Thomas Hadley, dec'd, is offered for SALE. It lies in the County of Cumberland, on the River Road, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, and contains between 700 and 800 acres. It is well timbered. A very small proportion of the Land has been cleared. As to soil, it is not surpassed in fertility by any in the aforesaid county. It is first rate Corn and Cotton Land. Also, another piece within 3 miles of the Bridge, containing between 40 and 50 acres. Also, an improved LOT of ground in the town of Fayetteville. The several pieces of Land will be shown to those who wish to purchase, by those who live on and near the said Land. Those wishing to purchase, will please to address a line to the subscriber at Stantonsburg, containing their propositions, which will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS HADLEY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1839. 63-tf.

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 33tf

WINDOW SASHES PRIMED AND GLAZED,

Venetian Shutter Blinds painted green, Panel Doors primed white, Store and Shop Doors painted in imitation of Oak, &c. &c.,

Delivered on Ship-board at NEW YORK.

			Cents.
8 by 10	best Lake	Dunmore Cylinder glass	10 pr lig't
9 " 12	do	do	15
10 " 12	do	do	17
10 " 14	do	do	22
10 " 16	do	do	24
10 " 18	do	do	27
11 " 14	do	do	24
11 " 16	do	do	27
11 " 18	do	do	30
12 " 14	do	do	28
12 " 16	do	do	32
12 " 18	do	do	36
12 " 20	do	do	38
12 " 22	do	do	40
13 " 16	do	do	34
13 " 18	do	do	38
13 " 20	do	do	42
13 " 22	do	do	46
14 " 16	do	do	36
14 " 18	do	do	40
14 " 20	do	do	44
14 " 22	do	do	48

PANEL DOORS—double and single faced, full moulded, with two, four or six panels, 1¼ inch thick, 15 cents per foot, superficial measure, and 25 cents each door for priming; 1½ inch thick, 20 cents per superficial foot, and priming 25 cents.

DOUBLE SASH DOORS—2½ or 3 inches thick, glazed with French glass, three coats of paint, Grained and Varnished, 50 cents per foot, superficial measure.

'Rolling or Standing Venetian Shutter Blinds—full moulded on both sides, painted green, with three coats of oil paint, with hinges and fastenings furnished complete, one dollar per foot, measuring the height of blind only.

Charges for boxing Sashes, Doors and Blinds, 3 cents per foot for boards used and no other charges added.

J. C. JOHNSON, *Catskill, N. Y.*
E. W. WILLKINGS,
Agent, Fayetteville.
Sept. 25, 1839. 64-2m.

UNEXAMPLED
MAMMOTH SCHEME!!

THE following details of a Scheme of a Lottery, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be UNPARALLELED in the history of Lotteries. PRIZES to the amount *have never before been offered* to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the *Value and Number* of the *Capitals*, and the revival of the good old custom of WARRANTING THAT EVERY PRIZE SHALL BE DRAWN AND SOLD, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the SIX HUNDRED PRIZE HOLDERS.

☞ To those disposed to adventure, we recommend EARLY APPLICATION being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once remit and *transmit* to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.,
156 Broadway, New York.
☞ *Observe the Number* 156.

$700,000!!!

$500,000!!

$25,000!!

6 PRIZES OF
$20,000!!

2 PRIZES OF
$15,000!!

3 PRIZES OF
$10,000!!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

☞ *The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in this or any other Country.*

TICKETS ONLY $20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, Managers.

SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.

NO COMBINATION NUMBERS!!!
100,000 *Tickets, from No.* 1 *upwards, in succession.*

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

1 Prize—The Arcade—286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches, on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about $37,000 pr. ann. Valued at	$700,000
1 Prize—City Hotel—162 ft. on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches, on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—Valued at	500,000
1 Prize—Dwelling House (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches front on Natchez street.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street. Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez st.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 23, North-east corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 24, South-west corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 32 ft. 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10½ inches deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep. Rented at $1000—Valued at	15,000
1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock,—$100 each,	25,000
1 Ditto—200 ditto Commercial ditto, $100 each,	20,000
1 Ditto—150 ditto Mechanics' & Traders',—$100 each,	15,000
1 Ditto—100 ditto City Bank, $100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—50 ditto Exchange Bank, $100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—50 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—25 ditto Gas Light Bank, $100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—25 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—15 ditto Mechanics' & Traders'—$100 each,	1,500
1 Ditto—15 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	1,500
20 Ditto—each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000,	20,000
10 Ditto—each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,	2,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,	20,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank,	20,000
150 Ditto—each 1 share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida	15,000
600 Prizes.	$1,500,000

Tickets $20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such Prize as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such Prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction!*

May 7, 1839. 45-t1D

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

GOELICK'S
MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.

And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.

February 1, 1839. 32tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.
Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Stranguary!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.
June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

PETER'S VEGETABLE

PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand! —upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1, 1839. 45-1Y

MEDICAL COLLEGE,
IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Winter Term of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, at Richmond, will commence on Monday, October 21st, 1839, and continue until the last of February following.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The College Infirmary, attached to the College Building, has been in successful operation for the last eight months, and furnishes constantly a number of interesting Medical and Surgical Cases,—to which the Student has access at all hours.

The College Infirmary, together with the Alms House, Penitentiary and Armory, (which are all under the charge of two of the Professors,) will afford the student an opportunity of witnessing the various diseases incident to a Southern climate. The abundance of materials for Anatomical purposes, and the reduced price at which they are furnished, will enable the student to acquire an intimate knowledge of the anatomy of the human body, and the use of Surgical Instruments.

During the last Winter Course of Lectures, from the number of Surgical cases admitted into the Infirmary, the Professor of Surgery was enabled to exhibit before the class nearly all the important Surgical operations upon the *living subject;* and from the growing popularity of the Infirmary, there is reason to believe that hereafter the Surgical cases in the House will greatly increase.

Good Boarding, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c. can be obtained in this city for *Four Dollars* per week.

We are authorized to state that a full Course of Lectures in this Institution will be received as equivalent to one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania. Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky; University of Maryland, &c. &c.

The Professor of Anatomy will open the Dissecting rooms of the College on the first of October.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty
Richmond, May 17th, 1839. 47—6m.

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

SOUTHERN TONIC
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

PILES &c.
HAEMORRHOIDS.
NO CURE NO PAY!!
PRICE $1.
HAY'S LINIMENT.

NO FICTION.—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the *Piles,* and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. *Externally* in the following complaints.

For Dropsy Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

Croup, and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the *Piles,* is "It acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price $1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the Proprietor to the Agents; and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original to purchasers.

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also *that of the Agents.*

SOLOMON HAYS.

TO EDITORS, &c.—All country papers who will insert the above 12 months, and send one number to the agents, shall be entitled to one dozen of the Liniment.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, New York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

Piles, Dropsy, Swellings, All Sores, Rheumatism.

IT is absolutely asserted on the most positive proof, that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hay's Liniment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length as below.

The true article has a splendid engraved wrapper with agents and proprietor's name. Call at 2 Fletcher st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door below Pearl street, where the article is sold.

SOLOMON HAYS.

Hay's Liniment for the Piles.

THE Proprietor begs leave to recommend, which he does with the fullest confidence, one of the most valuable remedies known for this troublesome and painful complaint. Without going into detail, he deems it enough to say, that he has in his possession undoubted testimonials, that it has more completely answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other popular medicine. This remedy is perfectly innocent in its application to all conditions, ages and sexes. Full directions accompany each bottle. For sale wholesale and retail at 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes, cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and laboring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy.

It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicines, and is not unpleasant to the taste.

HEADACHE, SICK OR NERVOUS.

The extraordinary reputation that Dr. Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint is every day gaining is certainly a matter of much astonishment. That so much suffering should have existed for ages without any discovery of an effectual preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most incredulous. The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain. It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the natural and healthy functions of the system. This object, Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health. Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact. The remedy may be had of apothecaries generally throughout the United States.

COMSTOCK & CO., wholesale druggists 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl st., New York, General Agents for America.

E. SPOHN, M. D.

For sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE LATE MAYOR of Philadelphia has certified under seal of the city to the character of several Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing who declare positively under their own hands (all of which may be seen at the place named below) that the Balm of Columbia is not only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the human hair; also, a sure cure for Dandruff. Who shall dispute, or who go bald? Enquire at 2, Fletcher street, 1 door below Pearl street, near Maiden Lane, and of M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen.
Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
J. D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race st.
J. S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
H. McCURDY, 213 South 7th st.
JOHN GARD, jr. 123 Arch st.

It will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balm has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, the agent's name, &c.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents for America, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, N. York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

DANDRUFF & BALDNESS.
Oldridge's Balm of olumbia.

DANDRUFF AND BALDNESS.—The article named above is a chemical combination of such ingredients as have proved themselves efficacious in assisting the natural growth of the human hair, and removing all obstacles to its perfect development.—In commending this article to the particular notice of a discerning public, the proprietor is but recapitulating the oft expressed sentiments of the many hundreds, who have successfully tested its efficacy and wonderful qualities—this compound having acquired for itself a character for singular merit and value. It is used by ladies and gentlemen generally, to keep the Hair moist and beautiful, and the head free from Dandruff, which it does most perfectly, and thus prevents Baldness.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balsam of Columbia has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, &c.

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